FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 SEPTEMBER 1985

Libya

Libyan Army and Air Force units mutinied 31 August, refusing orders to invade Tunisia, according to a MENA report citing the Egyptian newspaper *AL-AHRAM*. However, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "special forces" thwarted the rebellion and arrested 43 high-ranking officers. The paper, citing reports from Tripoli, said the chief Air Force mutineer was the commander of a base near the Tunisian border who refused to carry out reconnaissance missions preparatory to invading Tunisia. The commander instead tried to send a number of aircraft to invade Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters, according to *AL-AHRAM*. The chief Army mutineer commanded a unit Al-Qadhdhafi had charged with attacking Tunisia. Monitored Libyan media have not been observed to report any rebellion by the Armed Forces. In another development, Tunisia protested that a Libyan aircraft violated Tunisian airspace 31 August, according to Tunis radio.

As for the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya, both nations agreed to meet at the level of experts to settle the dispute following mediation efforts by Kuwait, according to Arab diplomatic sources cited by QNA. Meanwhile, the Tunisian Health Ministry denied Libyan claims that plague had appeared among Tunisian workers formerly in Libya, Tunis radio noted, adding that no such cases were reported.

Libya has a right to fight America and a right to export terrorism there because "they have done everything to us," al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio marking the 16th anniversary of the 1 September revolution. Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his call for Arab unity by force and welcomed the revolutionary committees' 31 August decision in Sabha to set up beamed broadcasts to incite revolution throughout the Arab homeland. He said Libya supports Syria if it "annexes Lebanon tomorrow by any method." Noting that Libya is "destined to be a base for liberation," he said Palestinian guerrillas must act from Libya if they cannot act from other Arab states.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island for the fourth time 2 September, dropping 8,000 kg of explosives on the island and further hampering efforts to extinguish previous fires and repair oil installations, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to mention the latest attack. Earlier, INA cited an *AL-THAWRAH report stating that Iraqi attacks on Khark* Island installations and utilities would continue until Khark was removed from Iranian calculations for good. Commenting on Iraq's recent announced attacks on Khark Island, Tehran radio's Arabic service asked why Iraq would repeatedly attack the island if Iraqi claims that it was destroyed during the first attack 15 August were true. The Iraqi claims create "complications and contradictions" which "automatically abolish" the credibility of Iraqi military communiques, the radio asserted. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that the director of Iran's southern oil fields said Iraqi air attacks on Khark Island's oil terminal have not resulted in any suspension of oil exports from the terminal. Most of the Iraqi bombs fall in the sea or hit strategically unimportant areas, according to the head of Iran's War Information Headquarters in an IRNA report, though he added that "some damage might be made by the bombs."

As for land battles, Iraqi forces succeeded in liberating "very important" fortified barriers on Iraq's northeastern border 1 September, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. Earlier, a military communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian troops inflicted over 140 enemy casualties during an artillery exchange on the northern fronts.

In another development, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah rebuffed Iranian charges that Kuwait was providing aid to Iraq in the war, according to KUNA.

Israel

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said Israel reserves the option to use its navy whenever and wherever necessary to prevent terrorist operations, IDF radio reported. Rabin's remarks followed the Israeli Navy patrol's interception of a boat 31 August "carrying a terrorist squad" to southern Lebanon, according to the IDF spokesman's communique carried by ITIM. It was the second boat captured in a week carrying Palestinians on their way to launching terrorist attacks in Israel, the communique stated. Jerusalem radio reported that the two crewmen on the boat, a Briton and a Greek, were being held and interrogated. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio called the naval action a "new act of piracy." Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres confirmed that Israel recently complained to King Husayn, via the United States, that he is permitting terrorist headquarters to operate out of Jordan, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

The IDF will close off various areas along the Syrian border on the Golan Heights to prevent hostile acts against Golan settlements, ITIM announced. In other developments, Jerusalem radio reported that six people in Jerusalem were injured by a bus stop explosion in Gilo, while ANATOLIA reported that the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for bombing the Israeli airlines office in Istanbul last week. Meanwhile, 20 more people from the territories were placed under administrative detention in Judaea and Samaria, raising the number of people detained over the last two weeks to 55, Jerusalem radio noted.

Lebanon

After holding talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam over the weekend, Phalangist Party official George Sa'adah expressed belief that Syria is determined to help ending the civil war in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Syrian officials had told the Phalangists that Syria treats all parties equally and that it will not permit a military resolution of the conflict, Sa'adah disclosed. In another development on the Christian side, a group of National Liberal Party (NLP) officials held a 2 September news conference to denounce Dany Sham'un's election as NLP leader, Beirut radio noted. The group opposed to Dany Sham'un is supported by the Lebanese Forces, according to Beirut's *AL-SAFIR*.

On the Muslim side, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri called for a new constitution that would allow the offices of president, prime minister, and Chamber of Deputies speaker to be rotated annually among the six main communities. The Shi'ite leader, who was addressing a 31 August rally in Ba'labakk in a speech carried by Beirut radio and the clandestine Voice of the Mountain, also berated "those who are attempting to outbid us" with regard to the Islamic revolution in Iran, adding that it is "strange and astonishing" that many erstwhile opponents of that revolution are now close to it while those who worked to bring about its success have been "repudiated." Birri's speech, which marked the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr, came at a time of growing tension between Amal and the pro-Iranian Hizballah organization, according to the Voice of Lebanon. Meanwhile, Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* linked recent clashes between Syrian troops and Hizballah gunmen in the Ba'labakk area with Syria's efforts to secure the release of French and U.S. hostages held by Hizballah.

In the Sidon area, gunmen shot several Palestinian supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in recent days, AFP reported, noting that the attacks followed the demand by the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) for the expulsion of four pro-'Arafat leaders from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

PLO-Soviet Bloc

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated at a 2 September news conference in Tunis that his recent visit to the USSR "melted the ice which some tried to place between us and the Soviet comrades," Radio Monte Carlo reported. The Soviet officials said they will not recognize "divisionist formulas" like the PNSF, he noted, though they emphasized their opposition to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Saudi Arabia

Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, chairman of the Kingdom's Supreme Council of Youth Welfare, told KUNA his Moscow talks with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko were "very amiable." The talks, which lasted more than 2 hours and took place at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Moscow, focused on the situation in the Middle East, he said.

GCC Ministerial Council

GCC foreign ministers concluded the first round of the 16th session of the GCC ministerial council which began in Riyadh 2 September, according to Riyadh radio. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, in a speech transmitted by SPA inaugurating the session, said the council should affirm its readiness to help end the Iran-Iraq war. He added that the Gulf region is being used as an area to "spread destruction" and GCC countries must resist terrorism collectively.

Iran

Iran has been forced to "close its borders" to prevent illegal drug trafficking, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri said in an IRNA report.

DRA-Pakistan

A document on international guarantees to restore the nonaligned status of Afghanistan was agreed upon during the fifth round of UN-sponsored indirect talks between the DRA and Pakistan, according to an AFP report cited by Karachi radio quoting the UN secretary general's personal representative. It was proposed to make the United States and Soviet Union guarantors in the agreement, and the next round of talks will be held in Geneva 16-20 December.

Pakistan

The authorities will consider any request by Benazir Bhutto to go abroad, Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo said in remarks reported by Karachi radio. Earlier, Delhi radio reported that police arrested 18 opposition activists following the house arrest of Bhutto, acting leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party. In another development, Pakistan imposed censorship on all mail, other than diplomatic bags, for the next 6 months to intercept articles aimed at undermining the country's Islamic ideology or political structure, according to an official communique cited by AFP.

FBIS

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PLO's Qaddumi To Visit Syria for Reconciliation

GF311001 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0917 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Aug (WAKH) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, will begin a visit to Damascus today leading a Palestinian delegation in talks with Syrian officials designed to clear differences between Syria and the PLO and to bring about a reconciliation between them.

Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* today quoted a senior Palestinian official as saying: "It was agreed to make this visit after Arab and international efforts, particularly those with USSR participation, and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord all reached a deadlock."

The source referred to the current intensive meetings of the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee and stated that they will result in important resolutions. The logical consequence of these resolutions will be a suspension of dialogue with the United States through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, because of U.S. conditions and Israeli pressure on Washington.

Qaddumi Visit Denied

JN021850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] held a news conference in Tunis this afternoon during which he touched on several issues related to Palestinian affairs and the current Arab situation.

Regarding his recent visit to Moscow, Abu Iyad said: This visit has melted the ice which some tried to place between us and the Soviet comrades. He added that the Soviets promised to raise the Middle East question, particularly the Palestine question, during the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. They also promised not to relinquish their principled stand on the PLO and said they would not recognize any divisionist formulas such as the [Palestine National]Salvation Front and others. They emphasized that they are opposed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he said.

In reply to a question on the truth of reports about a coup he is leading against Yasir 'Arafat within the PLO, Abu Iyad said: We in the Fatah Central Committee may differ and have personal opinions, but we agree that Yasir 'Arafat is not an object of bargaining in the committee. We never accept any bargaining over him or his position.

Regarding his visit to France, he said it was of a purely political nature and added: We neither sell nor buy information and we do not talk about a black or white September. Asked whether Faruq Qaddumi will visit Damascus, Abu Iyad denied it and termed reports in this regard baseless. He added: The visit Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] paid to Libya has not produced any changes.

During his talk on Palestinian national unity at this news conference, Abu Iyad strongly attacked Syria and said: There is no real Palestinian disagreement, as proved by the Beirut camps war. He added that Syrian terrorism is being practiced against the Palestinian national unity and that Damascus is preventing the [Palestinian] factions from contacting Fatah or the PLO and is threatening to expel their members from Syria, contending that over 100 Fatah members are detained in Syria. He added that Syrian agents continue to kill and assassinate Fatah members in Lebanon and that arrests of anyone linked to Fatah are continuing in Syria.

'Arafat: No Changes in Joint Delegation Namelist

GF311105 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1015 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Aug (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that the PLO rejects any preconditions for a meeting between U.S. Government officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

In an interview published today in the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA'*, 'Arafat stated that there has been no change in the list of names proposed by the PLO of Palestinians taking part in the meeting.

The Palestinian leader reaffirmed the need to convene an international conference that includes the Soviet Union, the United States, and the PLO to find a peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue.

'Arafat expressed satisfaction with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian question. He said: The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement draws legitimacy from the Arab summit conference and does not depart from its resolutions. The resolutions of the Arab summit conference converge with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in that they both maintain that convening an international conference within a UN framework is conducive to achieving peace in the area.

Referring to the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon, 'Arafat warned of the consequences if the bombardment of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon were to take a sectarian form similar to that which characterizes the current fighting in Lebanon.

The Palestinian leader said that there is a power imbalance in the region as a result of Egypt's absence from the Arab ranks and the continuation of the Gulf war.

'Arafat asserted that Egypt's return to the Arab ranks was not discussed at the recent Arab summit conference in Casablanca, and emphasized that there is no truth to the reports that Tunisia opposes such a move.

'Arafat 'Bitter' Over Mideast Developments

LD311402 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Sharji, Aug 31 (KUNA) — The U.S. had set three conditions for Jordan and the PLO to accept before Washington can go ahead in leading a peace process in the Middle East, it was reported here Saturday.

According to *AL-KHALIJ* newspaper, published today, the American conditions were mentioned in reports made by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat before a meeting in Tunis last week of Fatah Revolutionary Council and the PLO Executive Committee held last Wednesday, about U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's latest tour in the area.

Quoting a senior Palestinian source who requested anonymity, the paper said that the first U.S. condition was the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team under the name "delegation of the confederal Jordanian-Palestinian kingdom".

The second condition set by Washington, according to the source, is the immediate start of exploratory talks between the delegation of the confederal Jordanian-Palestinian kingdom and the U.S. to avoid any possible obstacles that might delay the peace process provided Jordan will pledge that dialogue with the U.S. would be followed by direct talks between the Arab delegation and Israel.

AL-KHALIJ quoted the source as indicating that the third condition set by Washington, through its Mideast envoy Richard Murphy, was the dismissal of any broad hopes on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva next November to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, since the issue would be given minimal importance.

The source said that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides had been taken aback by the American demands which represented a complete shift from Washington's previous position "of accepting talks between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without tying such talks to the new three conditions," he noted.

The source disclosed that Washington had originally agreed with Jordan that the talks will take place before an Arab summit conference scheduled for last July 28th.

When Amman pressed for a specific date, the U.S. replied that the Arab summit is off. But when King Hassan II of Morocco set August 7th for the extraordinary conference, Washington requested delay of the talks until after the summit, when Murphy came to the area and set the said three conditions.

The Casablanca summit resolutions, according to the Palestinian source, had been disappointing to Washington, which hoped they would support a compromise of the 1982, Fes Arab eight-point plan on peace in the Middle East and Reagan's Mideast peace initiative of September the same year.

"However," the source told *AL-KHALIJ*, "the extraordinary summit in Casablanca has adopted a formula inter-marrying the Fes plan with the Brezhnev proposals by underscoring the necessity for convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East."

The source stated that the PLO's rejection of the three U.S. terms and the visit made recently to Moscow by Fatah's second man Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) had opened the way before improvement of the PLO leadership's relations with the Soviet Union.

He disclosed that a senior Soviet delegation will visit Tunis within the next two months for a series of consultations with the organisation ahead of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva in November.

The source concluded that the recent Palestinian meetings in Tunis had been held in a quiet atmosphere, since nobody was in a position to accept the U.S. conditions made by Murphy, and described 'Arafat as having "felt bitter and deeply disappointed over the latest developments."

Fatah Mourns Official Killed in Sidon Area

JN021931 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Palestinian National Liberation Movement-Fatah and the command of the Palestine Liberation Army mourn hero martyr Mustafa Khalifah, known as Abu Muhammad, the official in charge of the Sidon area, who was martyred in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp on Saturday evening when hands of treachery and treason assassinated him with guns fitted with silencers.

Fatah pledges to the hero martyr to continue the revolution's march until the objectives for which the hero martyr fell are attained and until the criminal assassins are brought to account.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Discusses Various Issues

LD312008 Kuwait KUNA in English 1747 GMT 31 Aug 85

[By Hassan al-Sayegh]

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 31 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah Saturday rebuffed Iranian charges that Kuwait was extending aid to Iraq in its war with Iran. The official stressed that the "assistance provided by Kuwait is no secret and is known to everyone."

Addressing a group of newsmen today, the deputy premier noted that security officials here have not yet uncovered the culprits responsible for the criminal acts plotted against the motorcade of H.H. the amir early this summer as well as those who targetted the [words indistinct]. However, Shaykh Sabah said the security authorities are determined to find out the truth.

Shaykh Sabah pointed out that Saudi-Soviet relations were never severed but have been "frozen" by the two sides. He recalled that Saudi Arabia was the first Arab country to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The deputy premier said "We hope that Moscow would establish good relations in the region, but it is not our policy to interfere in policies of the others."

Asked about prospects for resumption of Saudi-Soviet relations, Shaykh Sabah said "If the ping pong politics established the U.S.-Chinese relations we hope that football becomes a mean of resuming political ties between Moscow and Riyadh."

A Saudi football team has participated in the World Football Championship for the Youth which is currently being held in the Soviet Union. The Saudi team was led by Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, the son of King Fahd.

Shaykh Sabah pointed out that the late King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was the first Arab foreign minister to visit Moscow.

Shaykh Sabah asserted that Kuwait is committed to extending aid to Arab countries as stipulated by resolutions of the Baghdad summit saying is is a commitment of a head of state. He said that National Assembly has cancelled the article on aid in the budget which led to undesired reaction especially after statements by assembly deputies which criticized Arab countries. He added that the aid to the Arab countries is part of the state policy which is controlled by the Council of Ministers.

Shaykh Sabah pointed out that Kuwait is incapable of paying its dues at present especially after the deficit which occurred in last year's budget. The deputy premier, however, said the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development will continue to offer loans but not grants. He said the credit will be extended according to recipient's stand on Arab issues in general and Kuwait in particular. He pointed out that a loan to Nicaragua was cancelled when it voted against a Kuwaiti proposal to the U.N. Security Council condemning aerial attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi vessels in the Gulf.

Shaykh Sabah, whose talk touched on foreign issues as well as with home affairs, told his guests that the news business "is like a sword." If the profession is not properly used it could seriously harm the general interest.

The deputy prime minister urged cooperation between the executive and legislative bodes of the state. He said Kuwait has faith in democracy and in representatives of the people, while it believes in mutual understanding between the two bodies. In that respect, Shaykh Sabah noted that in the past six months a "sort of misunderstanding" occurred but did not reach a breaking point. He expressed hope that the next comming session of the National Assembly will be marked by a bigger degree of understanding for the sake of the nation and avoiding damage to the economy and the morales of the people.

Shaykh Sabah asserted that Kuwait will not ask for any foreign assistance in case of war, saying the country is a signatory of the Arab defense pact and is a partner in another charter with the Gulf Cooperation Council. He expressed hope that Kuwait does not enter any military conflict. When asked on the country's stand if a war was imposed on it, the deputy premier said Kuwait will enter war in that situation.

Shaykh Sabah said the Gulf Cooperation Council has supported all efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war in addition to launching efforts to end the bloodshed between the two Moslem countries.

Commenting on the Arab stand toward the Syrian-Libyan-Iranian axis, Shaykh Sabah said "We are sorry to see an axis out of the Arab League context."

He added that this axis will undermine the Pan-Arab solidarity it further move threatens to destroy what is left from the nation's unity, he noted. [sentence as received]

On the Kuwaiti aircraft which still lies on the tarmac of Tehran's Mehrabad airport, Shaykh Sabah said this issue is no longer of our concern, especially that we will receive compensation from the insurance. He pointed out that an Iranian Foreign Ministry memorandum on releasing the plane was blocked by the Iranian Supreme Council.

On the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, Shaykh Sabah did not anticipate any particular initiative on an Arab issue. He said the Nonaligned Movement is "incoherent" and for that reason it is difficult to emerge from the ministerial council with any firm resolutions on the Iraq-Iran war, the Mideast question or any other issue. The deputy premier believes that a number of countries that do not qualify for admission have joined the movement for certain political reasons. Otherwise, added Shaykh Sabah, there are only a few states who can be defined as nonaligned.

Shaykh Sabah said the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will not be discussed by the nonaligned ministers noting that such an issue is not of interest to the members, especially that this is an agreement concluded between an organization and a state and thus there is no justification to bring it for discussion.

Kuwait, said Shaykh Sabah, has been requested to host the nonaligned summit but at the same time India and Libya requested holding it in their capitals. However, he noted, the ministers will discuss that matter in their conference. Kuwait did not sign the GCC Security Agreement, said Shaykh Sabah, and tabled proposals which are under study by interior ministers of the council. He said that stand should not hinder cooperation between the member states in security fields.

Shaykh Sabah went on to say although each GCC state adopt an independent (economic) policy "we are interested in linking economies of those countries." He added that this cooperation will give the members a political weight in the Arab world. Shaykh Sabah ruled out the possibility of holding an Arab summit conference in the near future saying the current inter-Arab disputes will impede the convening of such a summit.

On the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, Shaykh Sabah said "some Arab states find it difficult to resume relations with Cairo while an Israeli flag is hoisted on that Arab land."

Shaykh Sabah described the situation in Lebanon as "abnormal" and said the problem of the Lebanese people cannot be settled through the Lebanese who have divided themselves.

He said it is not possible to pressure the Soviet Union to urge Syria find a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The Soviet Union, noted Shaykh Sabah, caters first for its interests in the region before friendship.

Referring to the Kuwait mediation in the crisis between Tunisia and Libya, the deputy premier said that issue was cause for concern to H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and prime minister. "H.H. the amir entrusted me with taking two messages to the leaders of the two respective countries," he elaborated. The deputy premier said he found understanding from "the brothers in the two countries and were consequently able to agree on stopping the media campaigns and mass deportation." The Tunisian brothers, added Shaykh Sabah, asked for a meeting in Kuwait on foreign ministers level but the Libyan side requested that the labor issue not be on the agenda of that meeting as that is a question of interest to two neighboring countries. The deputy premier announced that undersecretary of social affairs and labor will shortly visit Libya to discuss the means of deporting Tunisian workers after obtaining their due rights. He regarded halting the military threat between the two countries as the most important development in relations between the two sisterly countries.

The deputy premier said investigations are still under way to indentify the circles which are tampering with the state's security. He added that the government would not hide the identity of the criminals but said the state would not accuse any party or country of standing behind the terrorist acts before the investigations are over. The foreign minister said instructions have been dispatched to Kuwaiti embassies abroad to send back to the country any Kuwaiti citizen found behaving in a manner that harms the Kuwaiti society. He said those will be stripped of their passports.

Talking on the demographic balance stipulated by the five-year plan, Shaykh Sabah said the plan aims at increasing the number of Kuwaitis who currently amount to 36 percent of the total population.

Report on Defense Minister's SFRY Visit Denied

LD030830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0759 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Sep (KUNA) — An official source at the Kuwaiti Defense Ministry has denied press reports published here today to the effect that the Kuwaiti defense minister, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, will visit Yugoslavia in the middle of this month. The source told KUNA here today that this information was unfounded as until today no date has been fixed for this visit.

The Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* reports today that the defense minister, Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, will visit Yugoslavia in the middle of this month at the invitation of his Yugoslav opposite number to sign an arms deal to supply the Kuwaiti Army with various types of weapons which Yugoslavia manufactures, without mentioning the volume or the value of the deal.

Cabinet Discusses 'Iranian Threats', GCC Meeting

GF011738 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Sep (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti Cabinet Sunday held an ordinary session under chairmanship of the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah in which recent Iranian threats were discussed. State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid said that the Council of Ministers discussed political questions in general. Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad briefed the ministers on the outcome of his recent visit to Tunisia and Libya, Al-Rashid added. He said that Shaykh Sabah conveyed message from H.H. the amir to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Shaykh Sabah hailed the brotherly atmosphere and frankness that prevailed during the talks emanating from all parties keenness on maintaining the higher Arab interests. Such an culminated in halting the media campaigns and holding a meeting at the level of ministers of social affairs and labor between the two North African Arab states, he added. [sentence as received] The cabinet reviewed agenda of the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers meeting scheduled to take place Monday in Riyadh, Al-Rashid said, adding that Shaykh Sabah will head the Kuwaiti team.

Under Secretary Leads Group to Luanda Conference

LD011409 Kuwait KUNA in English 1234 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 1 (KUNA) — Foreign Ministry undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin left Sunday for the Angolan capital of Luanda heading the Kuwait team to the Nonaligned Movement's foreign ministers conference scheduled to open there Monday. Shahin told KUNA before departure that the conference will focus on African questions in view of the present "hot situation" in Angola due to its location near South Africa. He added that other groups in the movement will table issues of concern to them.

Shahin stressed that the Arab group's major problems at present are the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian question and underlined that Kuwait will contribute with its brothers and friends to seek solutions to all the Arabs' problems. The undersecretary affirmed that Arab coordination exists in all international platforms and the nonaligned movement is one such place. "Hence consultations and coordination on all tabled issues will take place," he elaborated.

Shahin pointed out that the Gulf Cooperation Council states will not table a special work paper but underscored that the GCC countries will attempt to present a number of joint ideas in service of the movement as a whole and in the interest of the Gulf countries' goals. There is no contradiction between NAM [Nonaligned Movement] and the GCC's general doctrines, the official highlighted.

Shahin is accompanied by an official delegation including Kuwait representative at the U.N. Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, Dhari al-Ajran from the Political Department, 'Abd al-Karim al-Turki from the Economic Department and Muhammad al-Salal.

Envoy Criticizes BBC Reporting of Boat Seizure

GF011822 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Our ambassador to London, Ghazi al-Rayyis, yesterday criticized the BBC's handling of the Israeli report which claimed that the Israeli Navy last Saturday seized a boat and captured a commando group which was trying to land in Sidon port in order to infiltrate into Galilee in northern occupied Palestine. In a statement to KUNA, the ambassador, who is the chairman of the Information Committee of the Arab Ambassadors Council in the United Kingdom, said: The BBC should have condemned this Israeli act or at least should have reported it as a news item, without commenting on it. Al-Rayyis noted that the BBC's broadcast of this report in this way shows its support for all what Israel said and for all what its spokesman said on this issue. This is a fact which cannot be denied. He said the BBC's stand is rejected and the BBC should have at least said, for example, that the Zionist entity violated international law and seized a civilian boat in Lebanese territorial waters near the port of Sidon, which is far from the border with occupied Palestine, and that it took its crew hostage, accusing them of trying to infiltrate from Lebanese territory into occupied Palestine in order to carry out an operation, something which Israel could not prove.

The ambassador said that instead of calling for the release of the crew being detained in violation of international law and norms, the BBC adopted Israel's point of view and branded these persons, without knowing them, as terrorists. Moreover, the BBC said that the owners of the yacht were an American and an Australian. Al-Rayyis said the BBC also said that it seemed Israel was able to learn from the detainees that they were trained in Algeria and that there are camps in Algeria training Palestinians to carry out acts of terrorism against Israel, which has not only violated all rules and norms but has also accused other Arab countries of conducting training to carry out claimed operations which in no way have been proved true. The chairman of the Information Committee of the Arab Ambassadors Council reiterated that the BBC's handling of this report is unreasonable and condemned it. Our ambassador in London also condemned the British media's attempts to distort the Arabs' image and insult them by portraying them as thieves and dishonest.

OMAN

Minister Comments on Departure for GCC Session

LD021817 Kuwait KUNA in English 1450 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, Sept 2 (KUNA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusif ibn Alawi ibn Abdullah left here today for Riyadh leading the Sultanate's delegation to the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which is to open there later today. In predeparture statements Alawi said that the session will discuss preparations being made for the GCC sixth summit scheduled for November in Muscat and topics to be included in the summits agenda.

Commenting on the recent escalation in the Iraq-Iran war, Alawi stressed the need for continuing efforts to put an end to the fighting between the two Muslim countries. Referring to the forthcoming visit to the Sultanate by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaikh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, Alawi pointed out that the visit comes in response to an invitation from Sultan Qabus. He also said that the visit will be a good opportunity for reviewing the situation in the region as well as exchanging viewpoints on bilateral relations.

As regards the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting, Alawi said that the meeting will discuss among other things issues relating to the movement's chairmanship and the venue for the next non-aligned summit. Alawi expressed hope that a decision could be taken unanimously on the venue of the next summit so as to enable all the non-aligned countries to take part in it.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Interviewed on Talks With Korniyenko

LD020907 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0749 GMT 2 Sep 85

['Abd al-Wahhab al-Khashshan report]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep (KUNA) — The chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Prince Faysal ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has described his Moscow talks with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko as having been conducted in an atmosphere of friendship. The talks dealt with current issues and the situation in the Middle East.

In an interview with KUNA, he added that talks with Korniyenko, which took place at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Moscow, and lasted for more than 2 hours, were very amiable. He conveyed to me greetings and best wishes from the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the Saudi monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and to the Saudi Government and people. In return I conveyed greetings from King Fahd and from the Saudi Government and people to the Soviet Government, the Presidium and the Soviet people. He added that talks with the Soviet official were centered on international issues and were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. They dealt with current issues but were not concentrated on a specific point. They dealt with the international situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East. He pointed out that the talks were very good. I believe, he said, that it is always beneficial for us to hear, and to acquaint ourselves with, the views of the big powers, and for them to listen to our points of view, despite the fact that the talks were unofficial as they were held at the Kuwaiti Embassy.

The Saudi official expressed his thanks to his highness the amir of Kuwait, the Kuwaiti Government, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and to the staff of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Moscow for their profound welcome. He said that the Kuwaiti Embassy is to us like an embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We found every care and welcome.

In reply to a question regarding the increase in the volume of trade exchange between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union despite the fact that relations between the two countries have been frozen since 1936, Prince Faysal said that the economy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is free in general and without the state's interference. Commercially and economically we deal with all countries of the world. At any rate the nonexistence of diplomatic relations does not mean that there should not be cooperation and commerical exchange. He pointed out that economic relations should be separate from diplomatic relations, and said that there are trade relations between Saudi Arabia and the PRC, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and all countries of the Eastern bloc.

GCC Foreign Ministers Meeting Held in Riyadh

Ministers Arrive

GF021047 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Their excellencies the foreign ministers of the GCC countries began to arrive in Riyadh today to participate in the meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council. These meetings are expected to open later today.

Among today's arrivals are: Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegations; Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and the accompanying delegation; Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation; and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the accompanying delegation.

[Riyadh SPA in Arabic at 1010 GMT on 2 September 1985 adds: Rashid ibn 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Riyadh today to take part in the meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council scheduled to begin later today.]

More Arrivals

LD022053 Kuwait KUNA in English 1249 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, Sept 2 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, arrived here today at the head of a Kuwaiti delegation to the regular ministerial meeting of the GCC Council that opens in the Council secretariat this afternoon. Shaykh al-Sabah was received at the airport by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Al Sa'ud al-Faysal, Secretary General of the GCC 'Abdallah Bishara and Assistant Secretary general for Economic Affairs Dr 'Abdallah al-Kuweiz as well as the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs Ibrahim al-Sobhi and Kuwait's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Sa'ud al-Assimi. A large number of Saudi high ranking officials were also at the airport to welcome Shaykh al-Sabah.

Council Meetings Begin

GF021826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1720 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Sep (SPA) — The meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council began at the GCC Secretariat Headquarters in Riyadh at 1720 today, with the participation of their excellencies the foreign ministers of the GCC countries.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, inaugurated the session with the following speech: Your Highnesses and Excellencies and brother members of the delegations: It pleases me to inaugurate the meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council. I ask Almighty God to grant our meetings success. We are meeting today at a time when our Arab world is passing through a delicate phase. This phase demands that we adhere to the goals which were stated in the resolutions of the extraordinary summit conference in Casablanca which gave top priority to Arab reconciliation.

One of the most important resolutions of the Casablanca summit conference concerns the activities of the reconciliation committees and understanding among Arab countries. The bases of the activities of these committees totally agree with the line that was defined by their majesties and highnesses for the GCC'S march toward finding a solution to Arab differences and containing crises and achieving good neighborliness.

In his speech Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah expressed hope that the committees would start their work as soon as possible in order to remove the obstacles hindering Arab solidarity. Moreover, the situation in our region has not witnessed an improvement to evoke optimism; on the contrary, these days we are witnessing a dangerous escalation which contravenes wisdom and does not respect logic. The best way to resolve this escalation is to be patient and resist it without undermining stability. Despite the efforts that are being made, there have been no signs heralding the end of the Iraq-Iran war. Iran still refuses peaceful endeavors, insists on continuing the war, and fails to heed the efforts aimed at ending this war. I believe that our duty is to affirm the council's continuing readiness to make efforts to end the war between Iraq and Iran, to stop the bloodshed, and to put an end to the destruction suffered by the two Muslim peoples. He said: I will also point out the expansion of terrorism and the various terrorist methods and means being employed, as well as the fact that our region is being used as an arena to spread destruction. We must resist terrorism collectively and follow cautious measures that ensure effective confrontation of this criminal work which is trying to influence our will and decisions, to touch our independence, and to transgress our sovereignty.

Your Excellencies, brothers: The GCC is a joint organization working to extirpate evil and replace it with good and to overcome differences and replace them with understanding. This work is being done for the good of the region, the sake of the nation, the victory of moderation and its defense, and the eradication of despotism. At this session, we must stress this message, as our agenda contains topics that concern the sons of the region, our Arab world, and our Islamic nation. I am confident that this session's resolutions will reflect the level of events and their accuracies. The good message which has been adopted by the GCC from the start will be further enhanced in these meetings. I wish you success and hope that God will lead us all to what is good for us and our nation. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

The session then was closed to the public.

First Session Concludes

GF021836 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the GCC countries concluded the first round of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which began earlier today. During their meeting, the ministers discussed a number of issues on the agenda and adopted the necessary resolutions in this regard. The ministers are scheduled to resume their meetings tomorrow in order to complete the discussion of issues on the agenda.

Kuwaiti Minister on First Round

GF021958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 2 Sep (SPA) — Following the first round of meetings of the 16th session of the GCC Ministerial Council, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that during the meeting the minutes of the meetings of the GCC agriculture and trade ministers were approved. Continuing his press statement, the Kuwaiti official said that during the meeting a number of nonpolitical issues were discussed, pointing out that the political issues will be discussed during the meetings which will be held tomorrow, God willing. Commenting on the cooperation between the GCC and the European countries, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: We desire cooperation between the European and GCC countries and we will continue to study this issue and adopt a decision in this regard. The place and date of the meeting between the two sides will be fixed later.

British Spokesman Denies Thatcher Israel Visit

GF021940 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] London, 2 Sep (SPA) — A British spokesman today denied that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher intends to visit the Zionist entity at the end of her tour of the Middle East in the middle of September. This was stated by the spokesman for the British Prime Minister's Office in a statement to SPA. It has been learned from informed diplomatic sources that the program of the visit includes Egypt and Jordan and that preparations are being made in this regard and that an official announcement will be made later.

The sources said that Thatcher will begin her visit to Egypt and Jordan on 16 September and will stay in each country for 2 days. The sources said that the prime minister's talks with officials in Cairo and Amman will concentrate on developments in the Arab-Zionist conflict and means to achieve a peace in the region, in addition to other issues of mutual interest.

Leaders Reject Military Response to Libya

GF011031 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Doha, 1 Sep (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said today that it has learned that the political leaders in Egypt have rejected the proposals of an extremist wing there which calls on Egypt to carry out a violent act against Libya and take tangible steps in response to the expulsion of Egyptian workers from Libyan territory.

The paper added: Over the past few days, the political leaders in Egypt have started to examine a number of options to respond to the Libyan measure and have decided to deal with the crisis by peaceful means and to turn to international forums to request the restoration of the rights of the Egyptian workers.

AL-RAYAH has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has said that "he is committed to what he announced when he assumed power 4 years ago, that Egypt will not raise arms against any Arab unless its territory is subjected to external aggression."

The paper quoted a major opposition figure in Egypt as saying that "he has definite information that the Egyptian Government has been subjected to external pressure from a superpower, namely the United States, to grasp the opportunity to carry out a military action against Libya. The Egyptian leaders, however, totally rejected that."

The paper quoted this opposition figure as praising the wisdom and moderation of President Mubarak so far with regard to Libya, despite the bitterness which the Egyptian masses feel as a result of the decision to expel Egyptian workers from Libya en masse.

'Mutiny' Reportedly Thwarted in Libyan Forces

NC012207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2136 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* has reported that a serious mutiny took place at dawn yesterday, Saturday, in the Libyan Air and Ground Forces when members of these forces, which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had prepared to invade Tunisia, refused to obey the orders issued to them. In its Monday issue, the paper quotes sources in Tripoli as asserting that these forces had attempted to overthrow Col al-Qadhdhafi. However, the Libyan leader's special forces managed to thwart the rebellion; 13 high-ranking Air Force officers and 30 high-ranking Ground Forces officers were arrested.

Citing reports from Tripoli, *AL-AHRAM* notes that the leader of the rebellion in the Air Force was Colonel Muhammad al-Barghash, commander of the (Al-Wabiya) Air Base on the border with Tunisia. Col al-Barghash had rejected Al-Qadhdhafi's orders to have his aircraft carry out reconnaissance operations preparatory to attacking Tunisia. Instead, he tried to send a number of aircraft to attack Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters. However, Col al-Qadhdhafi's special forces managed to frustrate the rebellion and to arrest Col al-Barghash and 12 of his aides. They are now being investigated prior to their summary trial before a higher military court.

AL-AHRAM also reports that the rebellion in the Ground Forces was led by Col Khalifah Khadr, commander of the unit which Al-Qadhdhafi had charged with attacking Tunisia. According to the plan of attack, the Libyan Armed Forces were to be preceded by 2,000 Tunisians working in Libya, whom al-Qadhdhafi had managed to recruit. These Tunisian workers were to enter Tunisia deceptively by wearing Tunisian Army uniforms and by using cars similar to those found in Tunisia. Col Khadr also tried to send his forces in an attempt to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi. Consequently, Col Khadr and 30 of his high-ranking officers were arrested and are now being investigated prior to being put on trial.

According to the reports received by *AL-AHRAM*, this recent rebellion was the result of the Libyan Armed Forces' refusal to enter into a war with Tunisia and Egypt. It was also due to the deteriorating economic situation, the expulsion of Egyptian, Tunisian, and other Arab workers, and their replacement with workers from the Eastern states.

'Ali Cited on Libyan 'Rebellion,' Genscher Talks

NC021718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received FRG Foreign Minister Han-Dietrich Genscher this afternoon. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, was also present.

After the meeting, 'Ali described his talks with the FRG minister as constructive and fruitful. Their discussions dealt with East-West relations and the international situation as a whole. Special emphasis was placed on the Middle East problem and the possibilities of progress toward peace in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Relations between the FRG and Egypt and ways of promoting them were reviewed as well. 'Ali noted that the FRG minister praised the increase in Egyptian exports to the FRG in the first half of this year.

In response to a question on Genscher's talks in Kuwait, 'Ali said that the FRG and the EEC have reached agreement with the Gulf countries on bolstering their economic and political relations.

Asked about Egypt's position on Libya's expulsion of Egyptian workers, 'Ali said the Libyan action was motivated by economic factors. He stressed that Egypt is concerned about respect for Egyptian workers' rights and the return of their money.

When asked about the situation between Libya and Tunisia, 'Ali noted that, according to reports, mediation efforts between the two countries have succeeded in keeping Tunisian workers in Libya.

Commenting on reports of a rebellion in Libya, 'Ali pointed out that the situation in Libya is unstable and that the great pressure exerted by the Libyan Government on its people may cause an explosion.

2 Sep Khark Bombing; Northeastern Border Attack

JN021630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,945 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Decisive victory will be ours and frustration will be the lot of our enemies at all times and everywhere — at sea and on land; on mountains and in valleys; in plains and waters.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. It is a decisive victory whose banner is fluttering over the land of lofty Iraq — a victory forged by men who believed in God and, therefore, God increased their enlightenment and ability. It is the complete destruction of the advocates of falsehood, professional criminals, and those who insist on hateful greed and heinous aggression, the ignorant despotic rulers of Iran.

At a time when the lions of the ground climbed the mountains of glory in order to fix on them the flag of Iraq and give expression to the courage and loyalty stored in consciences, Iraq's brave eagles of the air attacked Khark Island for the fourth time in order to wipe out with their bombs any hope the despotic clique may cherish of utilizing this vital utility for aggressive purposes, confirming that the fires of truth will not have mercy on the despots and that the Iraqi Air Foce will continue to pound the source of aggression.

At 1035 today, our valiant eagles carried out an impetuous, successful raid against Khark Island, pouring down on its flaming installations 8,000 kg of explosives, further kindling its fires with the aim of preventing the Iranian regime from extinguishing the previous fires or repairing the oil installations. After our eagles had carried out their duty with their known valor and accuracy, they returned safely and triumphantly to base. We thank Almighty God; all glory to Iraq's men.

2. At 2300 on the night of 1-2 September 1985, the command of the V Army Corps in the northern operational sector, under the supervision of the headquarters of the heroic 33d Division under the command of Staff Major General Rashash Ziyad al-Imarah and with the participation of the shock troops of the Al-Qadisiyah Forces Brigade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Rida Ja'far al-Jash'ami and the 2d Regiment under the command of Major Hasan Rawadan al-Badri, carried out an all-out determined attack on very important fortified barriers ['awarid mustahkimah] on our northeastern border. Through daring and determined strikes by which Iraq's men performed well as usual, thereby demonstrating the competence and bravery of our fighters, the heroes of the force succeeded in liberating these important barriers from the filth of the enemy and in crushing the enemy forces in them and inflicting heavy losses in lives. Several enemy men, including an officer, were captured and some weapons and equipment were seized. The situation was settled in favor of our forces in their newly liberated positions. We will achieve more victories through the enlightened minds of our sons and through our strong arms. God bless you, O men of the V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and soldiers. Praise be to God, the supporter of the faithful.

3. An enemy drone tried to penetrate our international border in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector at 0930 today. The brave men of the heroic IV Army Corps air defenses intercepted it and succeeded in downing it inside our territory.

4. One of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector ambushed the enemy, killing 11 soldiers and destroying 1 vehicle.

5. One enemy boat was burned and all its occupants killed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 September 1985

Commanders Say Khark Island Attacks To Continue

JN030640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0558 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — Staff General 'Abd al-Jawwad Dhunnun, chief of staff of the Iraqi Army, has asserted that Iraq will continue to strike at Khark Island. In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published today, Dhunnun added that Iraq's attacks on Iran's economic interests will increase in order to stop Iranian oil exports and prevent repair work at Khark Island. He emphasized that Iraq will use all its Air Force resources to destroy Iran's economic targets. Dhunnun noted that Iraq is beginning the 6th year of the war with more strength and capability to win all future battles.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force said that the Iraqi air strikes on Khark Island have reduced Iranian oil exports by 80 percent. In a statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, the commander added that Iraq has made a decision to prevent any future attempts to carry out repairs at Khark. He warned the Iranian rulers that the next few days will witnesss new surprises aimed at wiping out aggression and the resources of aggression.

The Air Force commander pointed out that through their repeated strikes, the Iraqi pilots have been able to penetrate the strong defenses in the island. He pointed out that several attempts, both Iranian and foreign, are being made to repair the hit installations, but he emphasized that Iraq will prevent this repair work by continuing its raids on the island.

Dailies Affirm Khark Island Strikes To Continue

JN310737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0635 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) — Two local newspapers affirm that Iraq will continue and even double its destructive and lightning strikes against Khark Island.

AL-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says: We have told the Iranian rulers very clearly that lofty and strong Iraq has made a firm and final decision to destroy all the pillars of tyranny and aggression in Iran, as well as all the material foundations of the trend of evil, crime, and reckless policies. We have also told them that henceforth we shall not give them a chance to repair any part of the destruction our valiant Air Force inflicted and is still inflicting on Khark Island.

The paper stresses that the destructive and crushing Iraqi strikes against Khark installations and utilities will continue until Khark is removed from Iranian calculations for good.

Ridiculing the meetings recently held in Damascus by the Syrian, Libyan, and Iranian regimes' foreign ministers, the paper says: Although the failing foreign ministers of the Khomeyni, Hafiz al-Asad, and Al-Qadhdhafi regimes have met in Damascus to redress the situation resulting from the destruction of Khark and to secure new means enabling the Iranian rulers to continue their tyrannical aggression against our people, what is definite is that they will not be able to salvage Khark or find an alternative to it, because striking Khark means cutting off the main lifeline of Iranian aggression. We have cut off this lifeline and will continue to cut off the hand which tries to repair it.

Referring to the new raid on Khark by the eagles of the air, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that Iraq has made an irrevocable decision to keep this Khomeyniite lung completely paralyzed as long as charlatan Khomeyni's Iran continues to insist on war and aggression. It points out that any attempt to restore life to Khark will be futile and will greatly harm those undertaking it. The paper asserts that Iraq's long arm is capable of striking and destroying any vital and strategic target it wants to attack inside Iran and that strikes will continue until it completely paralyzes Iran's aggressive war machine.

Concluding, the paper says: We have repeatedly said that the price of aggression against Iraq is very heavy and will be heavier whenever Iran's charlatans prolong their aggression. They are now paying a multiple price as punishment for their persistence in their evil and insistence on aggression.

Communique on 30 Aug Khark Raid, Other Operations

JN301652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,942 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 30 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Victory will continue to be on the side of the people of missions and the homeland of civilization. The men of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah will continue to deal deadly blows to the advocates of backwardness and the suspect Iranian rulers, the enemies of freedom, progress, and peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In expression of the ability of proud Iraq and of the crushing of the tyrant clique and its evil by the power of truth and the truthful, our giant Air Force carried out another devastating blow against Khark Island at 0505 today by dropping 12 500-kg bombs on this island, which is the main lifeline of aggression. The blow was aimed at hindering salvage operations and attempts to extinguish fires in oil utilities in order to prevent the greedy, aggressive, and rancorous Iranian enemy, which is insisting on the policy of war and aggression, from repairing any part of the damage that our Air Force caused in previous blows on 15 and 25 August.

The valiant Air Force eagles once again destroyed the dreams of the Iranian rulers with their destructive bombs, ending salvage operations and attempts to extinguish fires and leaving new flames and columns of smoke billowing from the targets on the island. Having carried out their duty, our eagles returned safe and triumphant, carrying with them glad tidings of victory in these blessed days. Thus, through their impeccable, accurate action, the Air Force heroes proved that no target is too far from the long, powerful Iraqi arm.

Let this be another warning to any party whatever, that it should not extend assistance to the regime of anarchy, terror, and aggression enabling it to repair the Khark installations or remove the effects of destruction.

We congratulate the proud Iraqis on their new victory. We wish these lofty people happiness with their leader and this leader happiness with his people. Onward to further victories that uphold justice, impose peace, and entrench the cause of freedom and progress! God will support us against the unjust.

2. Carrying out daring and courageous sorties, the hero helicopter gunship knights raided selected enemy targets opposite our forward units' positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector and the East Maysan IV Army Corps Sector, scoring direct hits and destroying several enemy bunkers and troop concentrations. All our helicopter gunships returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. An enemy force, using boats, tried to approach one of our forward unit's positions in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. Our hero men confronted them, and with their fierce and concentrated blows set three boats and their occupants on fire and forced the remaining boats to flee pursued by the fire of our hero fighters. Elsewhere in the same sector, one ammunition depot was set on fire and destroyed.

4. Our forward units, using artillery and tank fire, dealt effective blows to enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the II Army Corps central sector, killing five, destroying one infantry position whose crew was killed, one 81-mm mortar, and damaging two excavators. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

5. One of our able artillery units pounded enemy targets and engineering works in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, inflicting on the enemy losses in equipment and military hardware and setting them on fire. Our artillery units also destroyed one 120-mm mortar, one shelter, damaged one enemy excavator, and set one small vehicle and one ammunition depot on fire.

6. Using artillery and other types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy vehicles and troop movements in the I Army Corps northern sector, destroying one enemy vehicle, damaging another, killing one enemy soldier, and wounding others.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 30 August 1985

Communique Issued on 30-31 August Operations

JN311620 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,943 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to crush the remnants of evil and aggression, inflicting on these criminal rascals the daily punishment of the Iraqi people.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Using artillery and other guns, our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicles in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. They burned one vehicle and one ammunition dump, destroyed one infantry position, killed two, and wounded others. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our patrols brought some hardware and equipment that the enemy had abandoned in previous battles.

2. One of our units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector opened concentrated fire on an enemy boat, completely destroying it and killing its occupants.

3. In the I Army Corps northern sector, one of our ambush groups opened fire on a group of enemy personnel, inflicting a number of casualties and capturing one soldier. The members of the ambush group returned safely to base.

4. In the east Basra III Army Corps sector, our forward units opened effective fire on enemy units opposite our forces, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our units destroyed two infantry positions, killing all those manning them, and caused fire to break out in many enemy positions.

5. One enemy soldier was killed and one ammunition depot was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector and one ammunition depot was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector. [not further identified]

7. The forces of the criminal, tyrant clique shelled Mandali and its suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 31 August 1985.

31 Aug-1 Sep Operations

JN011822 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,944 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With their heroic activities and successive victories, our valiant Armed Forces embody a true faith, efficient performance, and high preparedness to inflict abject defeats on the wicked aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A brave force from the heroic Hudhayfah forces mounted an impetuous assault on the enemy's floating rafts in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector. In a quick and splendid battle in which the men's high morale and efficient performance were manifested, the rafts were captured and the enemy was forced to flee after many of its men were either killed or drowned in the marshes. Our brave men killed or wounded over 20 troops, destroyed 4 ammunition depots and 8 floating rafts, and seized 14 other rafts, 4 steel bunkers, and some weaponry, ammunition, and equipment. All the men of the force returned safely and triumphantly to their positions. May God bless the officers and other ranks of the heroic Hudhayfah forces. We thank God for his support.

2. One of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector sighted a group of enemy troops and pounded them with all types of weapons, killing or wounding some enemy troops and forcing the rest to flee.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, formations from our forward units delivered vehement and concentrated strikes against the enemy's fortified targets and engineering works in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed one enemy machinegun emplacement and one infantry position, killing its occupants.

4. Our forward units engaged the enemy positions and some enemy targets opposite them in the I Army Corps northern sector with various types of weapons, inflicting massive damage. Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded.

5. One enemy soldier was killed in the I Army Corps central sector.

6. The forces of tyranny and evil shelled the villages of Tawilah and Darband-i Khan with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 September 1985

Defense Minister Inspects V Army Corps Sector

JN021130 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, inspected the V Army Corps northern sector yesterday. The deputy commander in chief was briefed on the combat readiness of our brave units in the sector. His excellency was reassured about the position of the units and their readiness to abort any stupid attempt that may be made or planned by the evil clique in Iran. The deputy commander in chief was accompanied by the chief of staff, the commander of the V Army Corps, and a number of commanders.

Reagan Sends 'Id al-Adha Cable; Husayn Replies

JN011517 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of thanks to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in reply to the congratulatory cable he sent to the president on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. The following is the text of the cable:

We received with profuse thanks the cable you sent us on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. While appreciating your feelings for our people, we would like to emphasize that Iraq's option was and still is peace and that Iraq will continue to do its utmost to preserve its sovereignty and defend security and stability in our region and the world in a manner that provides chances for a just peace. Mr President, we would like to reiterate our appreciation of your kind wishes for our people and country. Best regards.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn

President Saddam Husayn had earlier received the following cable from President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha:

I am deeply greived that the Muslims of Iraq are this year forced to celebrate 'Id al-Adha in the shadow of war. I am looking forward to the day in which I hope you enjoy this blessed occasion when your country and the region are living in peace. You may be assured that my country will strongly and resolutely continue to participate in the search for the quickest possible end to the conflict.

With my best wishes.

[Signed] Ronald Reagan

Husayn Receives Soviet Orientalist Primakov

JN311708 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Mr Primakov, chairman of the USSR Orientalists Association this evening. Attending the meeting were Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the president's secretary, and the Soviet charge d'affairsin Baghdad.

Security Organs Uncover Attempts To Blow Up Cars

GF311922 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian security organs have uncovered a number of attempts to blow up booby-trapped cars in various parts of Jordanian cities, and particularly in Amman. The latest of those attempts was the discovery of a booby-trapped car at a residential area.

One of the most serious of those operations discovered recently, and at the last minute, was attempts to blow up cars in the city of al-Zarqa', near the Jordanian oil refinery, and at a number of vital installations in the city.

House Arrest of Journalist Al-Majali Lifted

GF261528 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 25 Aug 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Amman]

[Text] The Jordanian authorities yesterday lifted the house arrest of Rakan al-Majali, vice president of the Arab Journalists Federation and doyen of Jordanian journalists. He was allowed to return to Amman after spending more than 75 days under house arrest in his birthplace, the village of Al-Rabbah, more than 150 km from Amman. The first to congratulate Al-Majali was Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib, who visited al-Majali at his home hours after he arrived in Amman. A great number of journalists also visited his home to congratulate him.

Cypriot Justice Minister Arrives in Amman

JN311741 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Dhimitrios Liveras, Cypriot minister of justice and minister to the president, arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will convey a message from the Cypriot president to His Majesty King Husayn. He was received at the airport by Justice Minister Riyad al-Shak'ah, the honorary consul of Cyprus in Jordan, and the inspector of courts at the Ministry of Justice.

Meets With King Husayn

JN011133 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Dhimitrios Liveras, Cypriot minister of justice and minister to the president, at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. He conveyed to his majesty a message from His Excellency Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou dealing with developments of the situation in the region and relations between the two friendly countries. Justice Minister Riyad al-Shak'ah attended the meeting.

Crown Prince Returns Home From Turkey 2 Sep

JN030606 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman last night following a working visit to Turkey. During the visit, he conveyed a verbal message from His Majesty King Husayn to Turkish President Kenan Evren. His Highness Prince Hasan also delivered a speech at the opening session of the north-south dialogue organized by the UN program for development.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was received at the airport by the court minister, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the chief chamberlain, the chief justice, the Royal Hashemite Court secretary general, and the Turkish and Pakistani ambassadors in Amman.

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Canada

JN301141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian parliamentary delegation, headed by House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, has left Amman for Canada to attend the 74th IPU conference scheduled to start in Ottawa next Monday. For 5 days, the conference will discuss a number of issues, such as the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestine question and the Iraqi-Iranian war. Discussions will also tackle the world political, economic, and social situation. The chairman and vice chairmen of the confernece will also be elected.

Briefs

Radio, TV Directors Appointed — The cabinet decided yesterday to appoint Nasuh al-Majali as director general of the Jordan Television and Radio Corporation, Dr Marwan Khayr as director of the television station, and Sulayman al-Mashini as director of the radio station. [Summary] *[Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Sep 85 p 1 JN]*

Parliamentarian Dies — Isma'il Hijazi, deputy speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, and House members mourn with deep regret and grief the death of House member 'Isa 'Aql. [Text] *[Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85 JN]*

Junblatt Comments on Political Solution, Reforms

NC301223 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader, asserted today that a political agreement with the fascist forces is impossible. There can be no political reform with these fascist forces, who, he said, are (?raising the idea) of dialogue. These are empty words because we do not seek to shed the blood of innocent people. It is the Lebanese Army, on the instructions of the president, which is responsible for the shelling and destruction. How then can a solution be attained?

The PSP leader's remarks were made during his visit to Sidon, where he met with Engineer Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Popular Nasirite Organization. As'ad al-Nadiri and Dr Usamah Sa'd also attended the meeting.

In a statement after the meeting, Junblatt said: We came to congratulate brother Mustafa and to coordinate our stands on the latest developments in the area. These developments are connected with the situation in Jazzin, which is important for Sidon and the mountain area.

In response to a question about the security situation in Beirut, Junblatt said that it is very disquieting, adding that the regime's agents are continually trying to make matters worse by sending booby-trapped presents or by using the Lebanese Army to shell Beirut.

On the recent shelling of Sidon, Junblatt said that this was an attempt by Israel and Lahd to escalate the situation. This is bound to produce negative consequences. Therefore, we will discuss this issue with brother Mustafa, and there will certainly be a solution.

Sham'un, Hilu Meet; Al-Huss Finalizes Working Paper

NC310920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un visited former President Charles Hilu in Al-Kaslik this morning. Their meeting was attended by Deputy Khatchik Babikian. The two former presidents appraised the general political situation.

After the meeting, Sham'un stated that the participants made a general review of the situation in preparation for the second Smar Jubayl meeting.

Former President Sulayman Franjiyah postponed announcing his plan for a political settlement yesterday. A date will be decided later, but political sources expect the announcement on Tuesday.

Former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has finalized his working paper, which reflects his views on a solution to the Lebanese crisis. Those concerned will be briefed on his plan.

Minister Nabih Birri will announce the Amal Movement's position in a speech he will deliver today. He will speak in Ba'labakk on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of Imam Musa al-Sadr's disappearance. A source close to Minister Birri believes it is not unlikely that he will reiterate the call for a political settlement to the situation.

Rally for Imam al-Sadr Disappearance Held

Birri Arrives

NC311142 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri arrived at the Lebanese-Syrian border at 1015 today. He was accompanied by Amal Political Bureau member Mahmud Abu Hamdan. Minister Birri was received by Salim Jad'un, acting Al-Biqa' governor; Major Samir Abu Jawdah, Zahlah gendarmerie commander; Commissioner First Class Nabih Haydar Ahmad, director of the Al-Biqa' General Security Office; and members of the General Security Service.

Minister Birri then continued on his way to Ba'labakk via Dayr Zannun and Riyaq. This was contrary to previous arrangements made in Shtawrah and Hawsh al-Umara' where citizens had gathered to greet the arrival of his motorcade.

Minister Birri's motorcade arrived in Ba'labakk at 1100. He was welcomed by a large crowd of people from the city and the surrounding villages. The crowd was estimated at tens of thousands.

At 1115, the rally began with a Koran recital. Hasan al-Masri then began to deliver his speech.

Birri's Bodyguard Shot

NC311148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has reported that gunfire was heard when Minister Nabih Birri arrived in Ba'labakk to take part in the rally to mark the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr. 'Ali 'Isa, who is one of Minister Birri's bodyguards, was wounded. Another person, 'Ali Ja'far, was also wounded.

Immediately afterward, confusion reigned and Amal gunmen expelled journalists, beating some of them. It is not known whether Minister Nabih Birri was the target of the incident.

Amal Calls General Strike

NC311232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The nationalist areas today responded to the Amal Movement's call to stage a general strike on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr.

Birri Addresses Rally

NC312148 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1807 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Speech by Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources and minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, at a rally in Ba'labakk on 31 August to mark the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Prayers and peace be on our master Muhammad and on his good and chaste kinfolk; on my master, his eminence the leader imam, who is absent but yet present; on my master, his eminence the great Imam Khomeyni [shouts of God is great]; on leader Hafiz al-Asad; and on my brothers and sisters. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you all.

I will confine my speech to three subjects. The first topic is the Islamic revolution in Iran. It is time that we exposed those who are attempting to outbid us with regard to this revolution. It is time because we have become like infidels. It is time that we disclosed that Imam Musa al-Sadr led a major part of this revolution. He was its foreign minister. What is strange and astonishing is that many of those who were against the revolution and against the imam have now become close to it, whereas those who worked to bring about the success of this revolution have been repudiated. My master Imam Khomeyni, there is a great difference between those who worked with the revolution before it succeeded and those who rode the waves after its success. [Shouts]

Let Iran know that we are neither flatterers nor imposters. We are with you as an Islamic revolution. We are with you and on your side. We are part of this revolution and we participated in its success. Whether you accept it or not, the revolution is not yours alone. Some people are now on your side because you have become rulers. We have been and will continue to be on your side because you are still revolutionaries. [Shouts:God is great]. Some people, or rather the majority of them, are on your side because you have become rulers. We have been and will continue to be on your side as long as you are revolutionaries.

However, what is important is that Imam al-Sadr had worked for this revolution. His prophesy came true. The major reason for his disappearance is because of this fact and it is also part of the many plots being hatched against the Islamic revolution in Iran. Yes, the imam was kidnapped because of the south. He was kidnapped because of the Islamic revolution in Iran. He is paying the price. We are also being made to pay the price by those who are trying to outbid us in Iran.

O great imam, O great Imam Khomeyni, is it reasonable in the rules of Islam that the kidnapper and the criminal become an ally and a close friend and that the kidnapped and the victim of crime become outcasts and adversaries? [Shouts: O Nabih march, march, we are your soldiers for liberation] However, what is important is that we are working for the sake of God. What is important is that the revolution has succeeded and one of the most cherished wishes of Imam al-Sadr has been achieved under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni.

The second subject about which I wish to speak is that of Israel and the resistance in the south. Imam al-Sadr was aware that Israel can be resisted only by faith and organization and that Israel's ambitions in the south are firm. He anticipated the invasion, he anticipated events, and he anticipated the conspiracy and established Lebanese resistance groups — Amal. He also founded the resistance's spiritual repertoire, namely, his famous ruling that dealing with Israel is unlawful. The resistance began on a day like this. The real resistance in the south began on 31 August 1982, when a quarter of a million people met in Tyre on the anniversary of the disappearance of the leader imam under the eyes of the Israeli enemy. They met under the slogan: "Dealing with Israel is unlawful." [Shouts: God is great]

At that time, they differed on what name to give to the resistance. They called it Islamic resistance so that it would not be confined to Amal. They also called it a comprehensive national resistance in order to include themselves in it. We accepted any name. The important thing is not the name, but the liberation of our land from Israeli (?remnants) and our sky from their aircraft. [Shouts: God is great]

It was natural to ensure security for those in southern Lebanon. A lack of security there would make people ask for God to have mercy on Israel and for Israel to return. Israel is not that far away. On this occasion, I would like to tell my brother and friend Dr Nazih al-Bizri that Lahd will soon use Israeli tanks to besiege Sidon. I sent this information to the brothers in the south 2 days ago. Therefore, it was natural that security be consolidated for the Lebanese in the south. They forgot the jihad and everything else. They said that Dawud had erected an Israeli roadblock. They used the name of religion, and yet religion has nothing to do with them. They invoked the name of religion at one time and the name of resistance at another. [Shouts] They want to reach the south but not to fight Israel. Never. They want to torpedo the decision for liberation. We will break the neck of whoever tries to torpedo this decision. [Applause]

They wait for Amal to carry out liberation. They come to us with all sorts of slogans. The plots begin. Why? Because what has been achieved by Amal and the national and Islamic forces in the south is not something ordinary. Let us implore God to bless prophet Muhammad. [Shouts]

You have committed a major crime. You are unaware of what have you done. There has been an Arab decision to conclude peace. There has been an Arab decision not to fight. There has been an Arab decision not to confront. What have you to say, you mad people? What have you to say, you who are unaware of the meaning of international equations? Why have you decided not to fight or to confront? Who has opposed this Arab decision? It is the resistance and the Syria of Al-Asad. [Applause]

It was natural for the other Arabs or, to be fair, most of the other Arabs or, out of diplomacy, to say the majority of the other Arabs, began to plot. While we were fighting on the mountain, in the suburb, and in the south, the 17 May accord was signed. The 17 May accord was not an agreement between Lebanon and Israel. It was an accord between Lebanon and the Arabs. It was an accord between the Arab decision and Lebanon. It was between the Arab decision not to fight and a defeated Lebanon.

We triumphed. We triumphed over the siege that was thrown around Syria, and we triumphed by abrogating the 17 May accord.

However, they insisted on attacking us. But this time it was by means of the Palestinian brothers and through an accord, similar to the 17 May accord, signed in Amman. A struggle ensued between two concepts, between two lines, namely, between transferring the resistance to Israel in the West Bank or bringing it back to Lebanon as happened before 1982. Israel, naturally, wants the second line and seeks to fend off the first. The first means its end. Let us admit that we, along with the Palestinian Salvation Front, have fallen into the trap. The vile war began.

Let the Arabs know that we are not against the Palestinians. But let the Palestinians know that we have fought against the Lebanese for the sake of abrogating the 17 May accord. I will fight them to abrogate the Amman accord. [Shouts] They must take this into consideration.

Palestinian blood is not more sacred than Lebanese blood. I do not want to see the Palestinians fighting one another. However, I will not make any concession, no matter how small, to Israel. Never. The Palestinians who favor deals like the 17 May accord with Israel will never set foot on our soil. Only revolutionaries are welcomed here. The signs of victory are in the air. Look at what is happening in the West Bank.

The signs of victory begin with an uprising of the West Bank. The Amal Movement salutes the strugglers of salvation and uprising. The Amal Movement salutes Abu Khalid al-‘Amlah. The Amal Movement, however, looks down on speculators who try to drive a wedge between the Sunnis and the Shi‘ites. What a shame. They are at a loss trying to get rid of Amal. They are trying to do this because Amal exposed and humiliated them. Thanks to Syria and its President Hafiz al-Asad, we emerged unscathed from this dirty war. But another war has begun. I am being depicted as another Ariel Sharon. Amal is being depicted as pro-Israeli and pro-Zionist. Just like that, overnight. And the sanctions began.

Kuwait, a country whose rulers we tolerate — as we tolerate other Arab rulers — only for the sake of Arab unity and Islam, has deported 800 Lebanese southerners. I am not threatening; I am just stating that if such a policy is maintained, I will take action. I will not follow the example of other parties who kill or kidnap. I will not kidnap Kuwaiti citizens, but I will not tolerate the deportation of southerners. I say that I will not tolerate the deportation of Shi‘ites. Allow me to affirm this. I am referring here to Shi‘ites in the revolutionary and not the sectarian sense. [Cheers] By the way, I reiterate here that the Shi‘ites are not just a certain religious or Islamic community. The Shi‘ites constitute a liberation movement, a movement for the revival of Islam's original concepts.

Kuwait is deporting the people of southern Lebanon and the Al-Biqa‘ valley. What is Kuwait afraid of? Is it afraid of becoming poor because of these workers? No. It is afraid of their roots. How can we describe these roots? These roots can only be likened to those of early Muslims. They can be compared to the roots they carried with them to Mecca after the Muslim uprising. This is a new Muslim exodus, a new hegira.

Against whom was the recent Arab summit directed? Against Syria and the Arab and Islamic countries. Algeria, Yemen, and Syria declined to attend the summit. Meanwhile, Libya and its ruler straddled the fence. The United States wanted King Hassan II to call for the summit and it wanted Al-Qadhdhafi to stay neutral, which he did.

The summit issued a magnificent resolution. It decided to reconcile Arab leaders. We waited for this reconciliation to happen and all of a sudden the deportation started. First the Tunisians were deported. Then Libya expelled helpless Egyptian workers. Libya deported 100,000 Egyptians. What have these Egyptians done? Now Libya seems to have forgotten the sacrifices of Syria and is planning to deport 100,000 Syrians. They even discontinued aid to (?my people).

Briefly speaking, the south does not need their money. The land of resistance is watered with blood. It does not need Arab money to prosper. Here, in Ba‘labakk, I tell them that I reject Arab money. This money has played no role in the resistance. The south will be developed by its own people.

We call for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425. We will triumph, Lahd will withdraw and vanish, and the Israeli Army will withdraw. From here, I call on the United Nations, on all peace-loving nations, on all friendly countries, and especially on the socialist bloc, to see to it that 19 October, the date for the UNIFIL mission renewal, is used in the best manner. The troops serving in UNIFIL should be increased and UNIFIL should be deployed all the way to the international borders.

Let it be clear that we will not let Lahd have his way. We will not let the UNIFIL protect Lahd. Jazzin will not be an open city. We will not accept any change in its status. This is a matter of principle and not one of politics.

Further on Birri Speech

NC312008 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1655 GMT 31 Aug 85

["Excerpts" of speech delivered on 31 August by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at the Ba‘labakk rally marking the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr — recorded]

[Text] We will not accept having the UN forces protect Lahd. We will not accept the internationalization of Jazzin. Any attempt to turn Jazzin into another Zahlah or Dayr al-Qamar will never see the light of day. We don't care about political equations because we have our own principles. In summation, I appeal to our Christian brothers, to my kinfolk and brothers in ‘Ayn Ibil, to my kinfolk and brothers in Rumayl, in (Zibl), in Marj ‘Uyun, and wherever they may be along the border strip; I appeal to them in the name of Tyre, Maqdush, Al-Nabatiyah, and Tibnin, as well as in the name of Christ, may God have peace on him, in the name of the struggle's martyrs, and in the name of brother Tony Abu Ghanim, who is a prisoner in an Israeli prison, to revolt against Lahd and Israel. This is an opportunity for us all. Lebanon will never be united without the border strip.

The final topic which I would like to discuss is the Lebanese regime. The regime has always used the law of elections in accordance with the proportion of sects. When the regime suffered an imbalance as a result of a demographic war, it would not let us talk about sectarianism. Very strange. Why should sectarianism be applied only when it gives them privileges? Why should democracy only be applied when it gives them privileges?

You know that I don't believe in this. But I can use such weapons very well. It is shameful to use these weapons in order to wipe out the Phalangists. The era of sectarianism is over. The era of this sectarianism and this regime is over. I say to the regime: You are using history contrary to nature. You brought in Israel. You also brought in the United States and all of Europe. I advise you not to depend on those strugglers residing in Paris villas and suburbs or on certain voices which claim to be ready for fighting when we give a chance for peaceful solutions. These people take advantage of our disintegration, but never fight. They also take advantage of our proposals.

If we say that observers should be deployed throughout Lebanon, then they say that the observers should only be deployed along the combat lines. And if we fight, then they visit the late [not further identified], his father, his son, his grandson, and his son-in-law. When we decide to settle the issue, then they urge us to find an outlet. And if we find an outlet, then they say that this is only for local consumption. If we resort to dialogue, then they say that I have betrayed the pledge. If we attempt to fight the Phalangists with their own weapons, then they say that we are against sectarianism. If we establish a National Union Front, which is the dream of Imam al-Sadr, then they say that this is a cover to rob the resistance of its role.

The truth is that they only participate with words and not with deeds. Some seek [words indistinct] and others seek to liquidate. Stop taking sides. Every cub here is responsible for the trust. Our alliance with Walid Junblatt is final. Our alliance with Walid Junblatt is final. [Applause] This regime is doomed and will never see light again.

You tried assassinations and killings on many occasions. But God alone can end one's life. When the suburb is shelled, it is strange that the regime remains moderate. When the Christians in Barbur are shelled, it is strange that the regime remains moderate. It is Nabih Birri's mistake because he lives in Barbur. When we retaliate and strike at Phalangist emplacements deep inside the divisive and secessionist society, and not deep inside the Christian society, they say that I am trying to establish a Shi'ite state. [Applause]

To avoid rhetoric and to try and follow what has been hinted by my great brother Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan — namely, that we fight those who fight against us and that we should help find a solution — we say that the program of the National Union Front announced in Shtawrah is our program. But since their answer [words indistinct] since 1943, I will try to present a program now. If they accept it, then this is good. If they reject it, then we will have fresh talks about a military solution. [Applause]

My remarks here are not meant to be a threat nor do they mean to impose peace through pressure. This is not the case. Since 1975, we have all been ruined, and so is Lebanon. If there is no firm peace, then Lebanon will end. Lebanon will end if there is no real peace. Adherence to Lebanon's unity is no longer required. What is required is to establish this unity on a strong basis.

Let me go back to a solution. Let me go back to this solution which stems, first and foremost, from the statement released by the National Union Front and by which we abide.

1. Lebanon is united, sovereign, and independent.

2. A practical and clear stand must be established to fight Lahd and Israel on the border strip, and in Jazzin in particular. I want a clear stand like that of our kinfolk in the south, of our Christian kinfolk in the south. I repeat: I want a clear and practical stand that, for example, the Lebanese Forces should fight Lahd in Jazzin. Therefore, I want a practical and clear stand for fighting Lahd and Israel on the border strip, and in Jazzin in particular. Otherwise, all the claims of the Lebanese Forces about Israel are false.

3. There must be integration with Syria, by means of actual agreements in the economic, security, military, political, information, and educational fields. Let them not be afraid of Lebanon's sovereignty. Never be afraid. France, the beloved mother, did not lose its independence when it joined the EEC or when it signed the European security pact.

4. The formation of a constitutional committee is needed to draft a new Lebanese constitution that guarantees equality among all Lebanese and that eradicates all forms of political sectarianism, as Marawan Hamadah has already noted. Such a constitution may provide for transitional measures allowing for the establishment of a presidential council composed of six people, the chairman of which would act as president of the Republic. The chairmanship of this council should change annually on a rotational basis. At the end of one president's annual term, the Chamber of Deputies will elect a new Chamber speaker and a new prime minister. This will allow the offices of the president, prime minister, and speaker of the Chamber of Deputies to rotate among the six main Lebanese communities.

5. A new election law should establish Lebanon as one electoral district with proportional voting. For the time being, we can settle for the transformation of every province to an independent electoral district. The boundaries of provinces, however, should be redefined.

6. Sectarianism should be abolished as the basis for public service appointments of every kind and at all levels. To dodge accusations that we are hardliners, let us propose to begin with dividing public posts equally among all sects.

7. The military service law should be put into practice, and sectarianism should be abolished in the Army.

8. A more integrated education system should be designed, with one history book of Lebanon. We should be able to tell in the future, for example, whether Prince Fakhr al-Din was a traitor or a national figure. We should also be able to see what Camille Sham'un's role was in 1958, whether he was a traitor or a national hero when he invited the Americans. Otherwise, a book may appear sometime along the road and tell us that Camille Sham'un was a great national hero. [Applause]

This 8-point plan will tentatively provide for equality among Lebanese communities; that is, until the Lebanese constitution consecrates this equality and ends the war.

The issue at hand is of grave proportions. Neither myself nor Walid Junblatt nor any other patriotic or social force can decide it. We are discussing the question of privileges. Why should one person have less privileges than another just because he is born to orthodox parents, for example? Why can't he be a speaker of the Chamber of Deputies? What kind of reasoning is this? What kind of medieval values are these? Why should we accept this? And even if we do, the masses will not accept it. Is it reasonable to argue that injustice is less of a menace than Israel? Imam Musa al-Sadr used to consider dealing with Israel as a sin; but he did not neglect to mention that toleration of injustice is the passive equivalent of sin. I consider toleration of injustice no less sinful than dealing with Israel.

Yes, I am calling for a solution that benefits all Lebanese, regardless of demography. Sectarian solutions are against the best interests of the Shi'ites, the Sunnis, and the Maronites, themselves major communities. We want to start Lebanon on the path toward justice and equality, on the road trodden by Jesus Christ and the Prophet Muhammad.

Birri Leaves for Damascus

NC312105 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Minister Nabih Birri has emphasized that the alliance with Walid Junblatt is final. The present regime, Birri added, is dead and cannot be restored to life from the grave. Birri made these comments in a rally held in Ba'labakk today to mark the occasion of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr. Nabih Birri left for Damascus following the rally in order to hold further discussions with Syrian officials on the general Lebanese situation.

Hizballah: Rally 'Provocative'

NC020748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] According to our correspondent in Al-Biqa', slogans denouncing Minister Birri's policy have appeared on the walls of buildings in Ba'labakk this morning. The slogans also accuse him of being an agent of American intelligence.

Meanwhile, Hizballah has regarded Amal's action of holding a rally in Ba'labakk on the 7th anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr as provocative. The action is also seen as a prelude to making the Amal Movement the only force in the area. Hizballah has decided to hold a rally in response to Birri's.

Amal Prevents Hizballah Rally

NC011544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] According to informed sources, the 31 August rally to mark the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr was held in Ba'labakk instead of the south, which is the birthplace of Amal Movement leader Imam al-Sadr because of internal differences within the ranks of Amal and the deep-rooted differences between Amal and Hizballah. This discord reached an apex yesterday, when Amal gunmen prevented hundreds of cars belonging to Hizballah gunmen from going to Tyre to participate in a Hizballah rally marking the anniversary of the disappearance of Imam al-Sadr. This measure forced the Hizballah Party to cancel its rally.

Amal and Hizballah exchanged accusations today. Statements and counterstatements were issued on the circumstances surrounding the incident. In its statement, Hizballah asserted that Amal had prevented hundreds of Hizballah members from traveling to Tyre yesterday to attend a rally organized by the party on the occasion marking Imam al-Sadr's disappearance. Demonstrators gathered in the southern suburb. Shaykh Hasan Tard, a Hizballah official, asserted that this Amal behavior is incompatible with the principles and teachings of Imam al-Sadr.

In its statement, Amal refuted such accusations, saying that a passenger in a car among those in the parade heading for Tyre had brandished a pistol at an Amal gunman. This prompted his companions to block all roads leading to Tyre in order to prevent any attempt to spread discord. Amal also condemned Hizballah elements who claim, as Amal put it, loyalty to the imam while in fact they are merely strong leftists [as heard].

Phalangist Delegation Holds Talks in Damascus

Depart for Damascus

NC310804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] A Phalangist Party delegation led by deputy leader Dr George Sa'adah left for Damascus this morning. It will meet with several Syrian officials and review three main topics: Lebanese-Syrian relations, solutions to the security disruptions, and political detente and reform.

Returns to Beirut

NC011345 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The Phalangist Party delegation ended its talks in Damascus and returned to Beirut this afternoon. During the visit, the delegation held talks with ranking Syrian officials on the current events in Lebanon.

Sa‘adah Comments on Talks

NC020636 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Phalangist Party delegation has ended its talks in Damascus and has returned to Beirut after a 2-day visit. The delegation met with Syrian Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam three times. They discussed the latest security and political developments in Lebanon.

Deputy Dr George Sa‘adah expected the convening of an expanded Lebanese meeting in Damascus shortly. He said: Following our discussions, we believe Syria is determined to help toward ending the state of war in Lebanon. The Syrians told us that some Lebanese link ending the fighting with political reforms. Therefore, the Syrian officials are in preparation for holding a dialogue among the various Lebanese parties. Deputy Sa‘adah added: Syria emphasized that it does not and will not permit any shelling from areas where its forces are stationed and stressed that it treats all parties equally.

Sa‘adah also said Khaddam assured the Phalangist delegation that Syria will not permit a military resolution in Lebanon because it does not constitute a viable solution.

It has been learned that the Phalangist delegation will return to Damascus in 10 days to discuss some proposals on reforms and security with the Syrian officials.

Karamah Praises Visit

NC021554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Phalangist Party said today that the visit its delegation paid to Damascus was useful. The party declared that all Lebanese believe in the need to promote negotiations and dialogue and to reject the idea of imposing solutions by force.

At today's meeting of the party Political Bureau, Dr Elie Karamah said the time is ripe for the Lebanese to realize that war will never produce solutions, and will only complicate the crisis further. He added that the Lebanese system is based on cooperation among all sects within the framework of our country's political authority. Their genuine participation in decision-making and in safeguarding the dignity and freedom of our people is also part of this structure. Dr Karamah said that we should develop this system to make it a guarantee for all Lebanese, and for the Christians in particular.

Lebanese Forces Begin Withdrawal From Zahlah

JN301921 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces have withdrawn from Zahlah in the Lebaanese Al-Biqa‘, and Syrian officers entered the city for the first time since 1981. This took place in implementation of an agreement reached 10 days ago between Brigadier Ghazi Kan‘an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, and notables in the city. The agreement stipulates that security will be handed over to the Lebanese gendarmerie under the supervision of a committee comprising Lebanese and Syrian officers, representatives of the Phalange Party, and some of the city's notables.

The Lebanese Forces consigned their weapons to one of the monasteries, and closed down all their centers, but maintained the headquarters of the Phalange Party.

This agreement took place following a wave of artillery and rocket shelling on the city from nearby hills.

Gunmen Kidnap Deputy in West Beirut 2 Sep

NC021929 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] A number of gunmen kidnapped Deputy (Soren Khamenerian) in West Beirut this evening, and took him to an unknown location.

The Amal Movement kidnapped at least three people today. They are Father Sallum Sarkis, Dr Tony Kiryakus Sa‘d, and ‘Abduh Dakkash.

Security Committee Denies Event

NC022051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] A source on the Security Committee has denied this evening's reports on the kidnapping of Deputy (Soren Khamenerian) in West Beirut. The source explained that the Qasqas-Al-Masalih crossing was closed, and that (Khamenerian) was forced to wait at the Security Committee's headquarters for about an hour and a half until the crossing point reopened. This gave rise to rumors that he had been kidnapped.

Palestinians Reportedly Kidnap 3 Amal Members

NC310800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Palestinian gunmen kidnapped three Amal members inside Burj al-Barajinah camp this morning. This resulted in extreme tension between Amal and the Palestinians in the area.

Consequently, Amal and 6th Brigade forces around the camp were put on alert. The Palestinians also alerted their forces within the camp.

Inter-Palestinian Killings Heighten Camp Tension

NC311230 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Within the framework of the inter-Palestinian struggle, Palestinian gunmen last night entered the house of pro-‘Arafat official Abu Muhammad Khalifah in Sidon and killed him. Following this incident, pro-‘Arafat gunmen fanned out in the ‘Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

In retaliation for the killing, pro-'Arafat gunmen shot Mahir Marwan Huraysh of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] this morning. He was taken to the hospital where died from his wounds.

At approximately 0830 today, PNSF gunmen assassinated pro-'Arafat Fatah officials Abu Muhammad al-Zayd and Abu Tariq.

Extreme tension now prevails in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Further Killings

NC021032 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Sidon, Lebanon, Sept 2 (AFP) — A Palestinian official who supports PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was shot and seriously wounded near here today, in the second attack on an 'Arafat loyalist in three days, correspondents in the region reported.

The official, Husayn al-Haybah, a former military official in Fatah, the largest component of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was shot several times by intruders in his home in the Palestinian camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah, east of this southern Lebanese city.

Mr. Haybah, who had led a Palestinian military unit in southern Lebanon until Israel invaded in the spring of 1982, was one of four local PLO leaders whose expulsion had been demanded by the anti-'Arafat Palestinian National Salvation Front.

On Saturday, another 'Arafat loyalist, Mustafa Qasim Khalifah, was shot to death at 'Ayn al-Hulwah. Responsibility has been claimed in neither attack, but speculation has centered on anti-'Arafat forces.

Amal's Hasan Hashim Meets Al-Qadhdhafi Adviser

NC312258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports from West Beirut, Hasan Hashim, head of the Amal Movement Executive Committee, has met with Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Hijazi, the military adviser of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Hashim, who is in dispute with Minister Nabih Birri, currently resides in the United States.

Kidnapped Airline Employees Released 31 Aug

NC010620 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Salim Salam, chairman of the board of directors of the Middle East Airline [MEA] company, has denounced the kidnapping of MEA employees. He said: The loss of security will lead to the closure of both the company and the airport.

Five kidnapped MEA employees were released yesterday. They are Dib Sim'an, Sa'id Wadi' Shibli, 'Asi Kamil Ya'qub, Qazhayya Iliya, and Shahdan al-Sab'ali. Security Arrangements Committee sources have said that 'Abd al-Mun'im Hutayt, MEA deputy chairman, held exchanges and took it upon himself to secure the release of these employees in return for a promise to release Zaki Fahs. Two kidnapped people — Dib al-Sab' and Darwish al-Sab' — held in the eastern area have also been released.

Further Reports on Beirut Fighting, Shelling

Amal, PSP Clash

NC312110 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] A state of extreme tension currently prevails in Al-Zarif, 'A'ishah Bakkar, and the American University area following clashes which broke out between Amal and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] gunmen between 1800 and 2100 today. The fighting involved the use of machineguns and RPG's. Members of both sides are on a state of alert in these areas, and bursts of gunfire can still be heard.

Airport Suspends Night Flights

NC021624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] A spokesman for Beirut International Airport announced today that night flights to and from the airport have been suspended following the disappearance of some equipment used to repair lights at the facility. The equipment was taken from a jeep parked on the tarmac.

The spokesman, Khalid Sa', said the airport authorities are unwilling to take the risks involved in allowing night flights to continue, as it would be impossible to repair any problem that might affect the lights. He added that the equipment was stolen by unidentified gunmen 2 days ago.

All Crossing Points Closed

NC021730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 2 September — place not given]

[Text] The Army Command announces that all crossing points between the two sectors of the capital, including the Franciscan point, are closed. The Army Command urges the public to stay away from the crossing points for its own safety. These points will remain closed until the quadripartite Security Committee meets and receives the necessary guarantees that will allow them to be reopened. Should any crossing point actually be reopened, the media will announce that fact in due time.

6th Brigade Leaves Some Areas

NC021826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Units of the 6th Brigade withdrew from positions in Tariq al-Jadidah, Sabra, Shatila, and the area around the Arab University this evening. The force that was stationed at the Arab University has been replaced by members of the 6th Brigade. This step was agreed upon by the Coordination Committee.

The Internal Security Forces have instituted patrols and established mobile checkpoints in areas evacuated by the 6th Brigade.

Amal, Hizballah Clash

NC030501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The conflict between the Amal Movement and Hizballah that was triggered by the rally held on the anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr intensified in West Beirut yesterday. Clashes took place between the two parties near former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's house. The ensuing tension expanded to Zuqaq al-Balat and Burj Abu Haydar.

Fighting Resumes in Tripoli; Artillery Used

NC301144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Fighting resumed in Tripoli at 1230 today between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party. The fighting is centered in the area near the wheat market, Al-Mallulah, Al-Tabbanah, Ba'l al-Darwaish, Ba'l Muhsin, Al-Qubbah, Harat al-Barraniyah, and Harat al-Sayyidah.

Both sides are using artillery and heavy machineguns. The road between Tripoli and Nahr al-Barid, which passes through Al-Mallulah, has been closed.

Situation Calm

NC301722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Tripoli security committee met at 1700 today to assess the situation and the extent of adherence to the cease-fire, preparatory to taking the appropriate measures to calm the situation in the city.

Guarded calm now prevails in the capital of the north, interspersed by sporadic sniper fire. Ahmad Wasfi al-Masri and Fawwaz Harruq were wounded by sniper fire.

The security committee had agreed on a new cease-fire at 1300 today but sniper fire in Al-Tabbanah and Al-Mallulah continued and claimed the life of Salam Fayyad Midlij. The northern entrance to Tripoli is still closed. Colleague Muhammad al-Hakim, our correspondent in Tripoli, provided us a few moments ago with the following information about the security situation in Tripoli:

The security committee met for the second time today at 1730 at northern military command headquarters. The meeting, which was attended by all concerned parties, ended at 1815 — about 20 minutes ago. It was decided to consolidate the cease-fire as of 1830. It was also decided to call the local observation committees to a meeting. These committees are different from the observation committees comprised of army and Arab deterrent forces personnel.

Calm has prevailed on the combat lines since 1730 [as heard].

Lebanese Forces Surround Township in Jubayl District

NC301821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] We received the following from a responsible source in the Amal Movement tonight:

The Lebanese Forces surrounded and entered the township of (Biskida) in Jubayl District at 1600 today. The forces gathered about 160 persons in one house and fired above their heads to terrorize them. Al-Haj Hamid was wounded. The township is still surrounded.

At a checkpoint on the Saint Sharbil junction the Lebanese Forces searched passersby and checked their identity cards.

Villagers Warned To Evacuate

NC010942 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] NNA has received information from (Biskida) village, in the Jubayl District, indicating that gunmen of the Lebanese Forces, who had gathered the village residents in one house 3 days ago, have warned the peaceful and unarmed residents to evacuate the village within 4 days. Political leaders have begun holding exchanges on the highest levels to deal with the situation, which threatens to cause sectarian tension in an area that has been an example of coexistence.

Delegates To Go to Syria

NC021750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] According to the latest reports from Jubayl, the Lebanese Forces have addressed a firm and final ultimatun to the residents of Hjula and (Biskida). They are to evacuate these two villages as soon as possible. Members of the Lebanese Forces have already occupied most of the homes in these villages.

In view of this grave situation, which is likely to disrupt security in the country, a delegation of officials from Jubayl will leave for Damascus tomorrow for a meeting with Minister Nabih Birri and representatives of the Syrian Government. Meanwhile, an expanded meeting will be held tomorrow at the home of Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan to discuss this issue.

Suicide Car Bomb Explodes in Jazzin 3 Sep

NC030904 Paris AFP in English 0856 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Jerusalem, Sept 3 (AFP) — A booby-trapped car exploded overnight, killing only its driver, near the south Lebanese town of Jazzin, outside the Israeli-declared buffer zone, pro-Israeli militia said today.

The car was packed with 100 kilos (220 pounds) of explosives, they said.

The last suicide car bomb attack in south Lebanon two weeks ago killed four people, the car's three occupants and one member of the Israeli-backed army of south Lebanon.

Reportage on Visit by FRG Foreign Minister

Statement at Airport

JN301753 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Damascus this evening on an official visit to Syria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Genscher was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe desk; Misbah al-Dalati, Foreign Ministry protocol director; the FRG ambassador in Damascus; and embassy staff.

In a statement at the airport Genscher expressed happiness at visiting Syria. He said his visit is within the context of exchanges of viewpoints between the two countries' officials on the situation in the region. Genscher expressed his country's appreciation for Syria's role in the region. He said the FRG Government values Syria's role in the Middle East. Genscher added: We pin great hopes on Syria's importance and role in attaining a solution to the problems in the region. Genscher said: I attach great importance to the talks I will hold with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Syrian officials.

The FRG foreign minister is accompanied by an official delegation comprising the director of the Near East and Middle East desk, the head of the Near East section, and the head of the Foreign Ministry's press section. Talks between the Syrian Arab side and the FRG side began a short while ago.

Talks With Faruq al-Shar'

JN302036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Official talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began in the Foreign Ministry this evening. On the Syrian side, the talks were attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulyman Haddad, director of the West Europe desk; Huda Nasir, assistant director of the West Europe desk; and Walid al-Mu'allim, director of the Foreign Ministry's Office. On the FRG side, the talks were attended by the director of the Near East and Middle East desk; the head of the Near East section, the head of the Foreign Ministry press section, and the FRG ambassador in Damacus. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.The Syrian and FRG delegations will hold their second round of talks tomorrow morning, Saturday.

Further Talks

JN311156 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The final session of talks between the Syrian Arab delegation led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the FRG delegation led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was held in Damascus at 1000 today. During this session, the Syrian and FRG delegations exchanged views on the current developments in Lebanon. Genscher praised Syria's efforts to help the Lebanese people achieve security and national accord in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' emphasized that Syria under the leadership of president Hafiz al-Asad will continue to stand on the side of the Lebanese people and help them overcome their ordeal. He also stressed the importance of the Damascus agreement in ending the war of camps in Lebanon, as well as the importance of the Islamic meeting among the Lebanese brothers and the recent Shtawrah meeting in promoting national dialogue.

Al-Shar' also emphasized that Syria supports any national Lebanese meeting that would contribute to restoring security and stability and that would preserve national Lebanese unity. The foreign minister indicated that the explosions occurring in Lebanon are aimed at obstructing the march of Lebanese national accord, which has made great strides. The Syrian and FRG delegations also reviewed the international situation, relations between the East and West, and the significance of promoting international detente in a manner serving the world peoples' interests and helping to establish a just peace in the region.

Khaddam Receives Genscher

JN311322 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1307 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam Received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his accompanying delegation at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and FRG Ambassador in Damascus Dr Herbert Woechel. Talks revolved around the international situation, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations.

Al-Asad Meets Genscher

JN311754 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at 1815 today. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and FRG Ambassador in Damascus Dr Herbert Woechel. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and its effect on the neighboring regions, international relations, various international issues, and bilateral relations.

Further Details

JN010500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has reiterated Syria's eagerness to achieve just peace. He said: We cannot beg for peace, and peace cannot be attained without a unified Arab stand. During his meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday evening, President al-Asad added that any deals with Arab parties will not lead to peace but will add more complications and obstacles on the road to peace. On the situation in Lebanon, President al-Asad stressed Syria's eagerness to help Lebanon ragain its vitality and prevent its partitioning. His excellency said that we Syrians are against any partitioning operation in Lebanon. He said Israel plays the role of saboteur in Lebanon through agents behind which it hides.

Genscher valued Syria's role in the region. The discussion between President al-Asad and the FRG minister dealt with developments in the region, their influence on the situation in neighboring regions, and international relations. The discussion also dealt with various international issues and bilateral relations.

Al-Asad Meets FRG Newsmen

JN011745 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Sep (SANA) President Hafiz al-Asad answered the questions posed by the press delegation accompanying FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his visit to Damascus. The following are the president's answers to the FRG newsmen's questions:

First question by Hans Kebber, correspondent of North Germany Radio: Mr President, how do you assess FRG-Syrian relations in light of Genscher's visit?

Mr President: As you have seen, we have held relatively lengthy talks and touched on several topics relating to the Middle East and Europe, and maybe other regions, in addition to bilateral relations. There were many points of agreement on several subjects we discussed.

Regarding bilateral relations, there has been a joint view, whether during our meeting today or during Genscher's meetings with the other Syrian officials, that the relations between the two countries should be good. In light of this, we hope that FRG-Syrian relations will be good.

Question by the Voice of Germany Radio: What is the nature of the relations between Syria and Iran?

Mr President: We have welcomed the Iranian revolution since it erupted because it came as a popular revolution by the Iranian people themselves and because, from the very beginning, it seriously announced its support for the Arabs' struggle against the Israeli aggression to regain their occupied territories, especially Jerusalem. Relations between us are still good and are always improving. We consider this revolution a victory for the Iranian people, for the Arabs, and for all those who struggle against imperialism and racism.

Question by (Conrad Burnt), correspondent of *DIE WELT* magazine: Mr President, what do you see as the solution to the Lebanese crisis?

Mr President: The Lebanese crisis was one of the topics we touched on during our meeting with Mr Genscher. We believe that a solution can only be achieved through an accord among the Lebanese. Syria is struggling to create a proper climate in order to achieve this solution. We deal with all the Lebanese sides in order to create the minimum level of confidence that would help us hold a serious meeting and a serious dialogue and help us bring the ideas of these sides closer together on reforms in the Lebanese system, which all the Lebanese sides speak about — the need to reform —this system. Within this framework, we are trying to learn the concepts of all the Lebanese sides so as to be able to bring them closer together. Despite the many difficulties that are created particularly by foreign intervention in Lebanon's affairs which seeks to hamper the march of Lebanese accord and to prevent Lebanon from regaining its position as a unified state among Arab brothers, we insist on continuing our efforts. We are optimistic about the possibility of Lebanon's ending its ordeal and regaining its health.

Regardless of how grave these difficulties may be, they will not stand fast in the face of the people who want to safeguard their decision and future, to achieve their freedom and protect it. This is why we cooperate with all the Lebanese sides to create a massive will in order to put Lebanon on the right and sound course. Should this massive will be achieved, Lebanon would surmount all these difficulties and obstacles.

Question by Hans Kebber, correspondent of North Germany Radio: Mr President, you spoke about an agreement with Genscher. Does this agreement include the Middle East crisis?

Mr President: I have said that there were several points of agreement between us. Some of these points fell within the framework of our analysis of the Middle East situation.

Question by Dr Richard Kizlar, *DER SPIEGEL* magazine correspondent: Mr President, how do you view the FRG and the European role in efforts to find a solution to the Middle East problem?

Mr President: Since 1973, we have frequently said that we want Europe to play a more active and effective role in the Middle East issue. We have also talked about this issue with a number of officials from several European countries, including the FRG. We still hold this view and we are willing to think that Europe is interested in the Middle East situation because it is affected by this situation negatively or positively. We also believe that Europe will certainly be more objective that others in dealing with the Middle East issue if it wants to have a role in it.

Question by Helmut Baggar, *BUNTE* magazine correspondent: Your Excellency the President: What is your assessment of the two superpowers' role in the Middle East conflict?

Mr President: You will not be hearing anything new if I say that the United States is completely biased toward Israel although Israel continues its aggression, its occupation of Arab territories, and its expulsion of a large number of Paelstinians, Syrians, and others. Were it not for the unlimited U.S. support, Israel would not have been able to commit frequent aggressions. This support is multidimensional, as you know. It is financial, military, technological, and political support. It is sufficient to say that the average annual U.S. aid to Israel amounts to $3 billion not counting emergency aid. There are 3 million inhabitants in Israel. This means that every Israeli child and old man gets $1000 from American citizens and from the U.S. Treasury per year. If we want to know the importance of that figure, we should recall that 90 percent of the inhabitants of Third World countries have an annual national income of much less than $1000 and $3 billion. These are only the announced official figures that come from the U.S. Treasury, but the unannounced figures are much higher. I mean the aid given through other channels. The big problem is that this aid comes from a superpower with a special responsiblity for world peace to a country that takes expansionist actions from time to time. We know what Israel has done in Lebanon and we know that Israel is continuing to shell Beirut, the capital of the Republic of Lebanon, in which a great number of civilians live. Despite calls from many countries in the world and the calls of world public opinion to stop that shelling, Israel has not paid attention to anybody and continued to shell Beirut and other cities and villages. It has also continued to kill civilians until it believed that it should stop, and it stopped that shelling without paying attention to peoples' opinions in the world.

It is true that the the United States is talking about peace in this region, but this does not conform with the huge financial, military, and political aid it is extending to Israel. Israel is the aggressor and it is the one that is occupying others' territory. Thus, it can be concluded that Israel cannot proceed to a serious and just peace as long as it is receiving such huge aid. The reason for this is the Zionist lobby's unlimited domination in the United States.

Our people realize that the Zionist lobby has an influence and even domination in the United States which enables it to adopt any decision in favor of Israel and prevent or abrogate any decision that is not desired by Israel although we cannot understand the justifications for this unlimited domination of the Zionist lobby over the U.S. Government.

It is obvious that this huge aid causes problems not only for us but also for U.S. citizens. In my opinion the U.S. citizen, who pays this large sum or rather these large sums of money from his work and effort --sums that are spent in Israel to commit aggression --is the one who is more unjustly treated than anyone else. If the Zionist propaganda has thus far been able to prevent the U.S. citizen from discovering this fact, I believe that he will certainly discover it at some point.

As for the Soviet Union, it stresses the need for peace in the Middle East and presents matters in a serious manner. As is known, the Soviet Union has presented a peace plan that is largely identical to the Arab plan which the Arabs unanimously approved in Fes. However, Israel rejects these plans —both the Soviet plan and the Arab Fes plan — and rejects the formula by which these plans can be discussed, particularly the formula of the international conference, because it realizes that the peace process requires guarantees, and a UN-sponsored conference attended by the United States, the Soviet Union, and other European and nonaligned countries will constitute a guarantee for the picture of peace that can be attained. Israel wants to violate any future guarantees and, therefore, it does not want such guarantees to be available. Hence, it rejects the international conference.

Israel does not fear any peace process led by the United States because it will, first, be an Israeli peace process and, second, it can at any time violate any agreements reached without enabling the United States to adopt any measures or to react against Israel. Recent evidence of this is Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Agreement was reached through a U.S. presidential envoy for a cease-fire between Syria and Israel in Lebanon on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territory and on the condition that the Israeli withdrawal should begin immediately after the cease-fire. However, what happened after this agreement was that instead of immediately withdrawing from Lebanon, Israel advanced toward the north, reached Beirut, and shelled Beirut for many days, as we know. Nevertheless, the United States did not adopt any measures that would have annoyed the Israelis.

Question from West Germany radio correspondent: To what extent did Genscher show understanding of the Syrian stand that a peaceful solution should come within the framework of the United Nations and should include all parties to the conflict?

Mr President: We may have not touched on all the details of the Middle East peace process. We discussed only some key issues pertaining to the process, and I do not mean states or persons. We had a discussion of these key issues and, as I have said, there were points of agreement. In any case, genscher stressed the importance of peace in the region and the importance of a unified Arab stand an Arab unity for the sake of this process and for the sake of implementing it. We emphasized the importance of the peace process and our adherence to the attainment of a just peace in this region. We also emphasized that a unified Arab stand is one of the most important conditions in this regard.

At the end, one of the German press delegation members spoke on his as well as his colleagues' behalf. He thanked the president for answering their questions. The president thanked them and welcomed them to Syria, saying: I can describe Genscher's visit as good and successful.

Minister Meets FRG Journalists

JN311835 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has said that Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad is continuing to offer sacrifices to achieve a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the region. He said that Syria stands firmly and strongly in the face of Israeli expansion. He pointed out that this peace will not be achieved without guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish an independent state on their usurped soil.

The information minister pointed out that Syria's stand on the Middle East crisis is based on convening an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by the two superpowers and the parties to the conflict in the region. Rajjuh quoted President al-Asad's statement on the unilateral capitulatory steps. He said that partial steps will not succeed in achieving a comprehensive peace because the conflict is not a Palestinian-Israeli one and that the Arab summits' resolutions prevent any Arab side from unilaterally settling the Arab- Israeli conflict.

During a meeting today with the FRG journalists accompanying FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the information minister reviewed the history of imperialist-Zionist plots against the region beginning with the Camp David accords and ending with the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the attempts to impose defeatist solutions on the region. He stressed Syria's clear and strategic stand under President Hafiz al-Asad to foil these plots and spoke about the big wedge 'Arafat and his clique have driven in the ranks of the Palestinian people due to his panting behind unilateral solutions. He recalled 'Arafat's meetings with the Israeli enemy leaders.

Rajjuh praised the Palestine National Salvation Front's role and struggle, stressing that the Palestinian people are the owners of the major issue and that they will decide who will represent them at an international conference, if convened.

On Syria's stand on the Lebanese situation, the information minister said that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to support the Lebanese people in order to finish with their ordeal and regain their territory from the Zionist invaders. Replying to a question on the Egyptian regime's stand on the Arab cause, the information minister said: Egypt was a major party to the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, the Egyptian regime's connection with the Camp David accords has put Egypt very far from the Arabs' central issue, the Palestine question. The information minister wondered: After all this how can we consider that the Egyptian regime is concerned about the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict?

Regarding Washington's policy toward the region, Rajjuh pointed out: There are no differences between us and the American people. When we speak about the U.S. policy we mean the U.S. Administration's policy and its unlimited support for the Israeli policy of expansion and frequent aggressions on Arab land. The information minister expressed astonishment that the American people should bear the financial burdens resulting from the Israeli aggression against the Arab people.

He referred to President Hafiz al-Asad's recent meeting with a delegation of Syrian Arab doctors residing in the United States. His excellency explained to them the U.S. stands and policy toward the Arab nation and its unlimited support for the continuous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. Rajjuh cited the president as saying that the U.S. citizen is the first to be harmed by the Israeli policy: He pays a tax to Israel so it can build an economy and prepare for aggressive wars, he is the one who bears the negative political effects of the Israeli aggression. He is the one who may be involved at some point, which we hope will not come, in a world war as a result of the unlimited link between the United States and Israel.

The information minister referred to President Hafiz al-Asad's statements that it is not in our interest to be in a state of hostility with the United States and that it may be beneficial for both sides to have good relations. We can decide this freely whereas in the Untied States they cannot decide this freely.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Rajjuh affirmed the depth of these relations and their continuing improvement in all fields in a way that serves the Arab struggle's just causes and world peace as well as the interest of both peoples in the two friendly countries.

The information minister affirmed the need to promote relations with the FRG in the interest of both peoples and countries. He expressed his hope of further FRG understanding of our causes and of the search for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

On the role of Western Europe in bringing about a just, comprehensive peace in the region, the information minister indicated the importance of this role, especially since Europe, which suffered the injustice of occupation and the calamities of war, can understand the meaning of occupation and peoples' struggle for the sake of their freedom, dignity, and for the liberation of their territories. In this regard, the information minsiter asserted that Europe can play a prominent role in the process of achieving peace in the region.

Genscher Departure Statement

JN010835 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0813 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Sep (SANA) — FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Damascus this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. Genscher was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Sulayman Haddad, director of the Foreign Ministry's West Europe desk.

In a statement to SANA Genscher said that his visit to Syria was very successful and fruitful and that his talks with Syrian officials demonstrated the two countries' desire to promote cooperation relations, particularly in the economic sphere. The FRG foreign minister praised Syria's prominent role in the region, stressing the great role President al-Asad assumes with respect to current developments in the Middle East. He said: We are confident that the Syrian command fully realizes its responsibilities toward events in the region. My meeting with President al-Asad has greatly impressed me. Concluding his statement, Genscher said he hopes contacts between Syrian and FRG officials will continue to exchange viewpoints on issues of mutual interest.

Al-Shar' Leaves For Nonaligned Meeting in Angola

JN021259 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Test] Damascus, 2 Sep (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus for Luanda this afternoon leading the Syrian Arab Republic delegation to the nonaligned states foreign ministers' conference scheduled to begin work in the Angolan capital this evening.

Oil Minister, Delegation Leave for USSR

JN010820 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0748 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Sep (SANA) — Dr Ghazi Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus this morning for Moscow on a weeklong official visit during which he will hold talks with officials in the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Industry and Geology. The Syrian delegation will visit several oil fields and establishments in the Soviet republics in order to acquaint itself with the latest developments in the field of petroleum industry, gas, and mineral wealth. The delegation will also meet with several Soviet officials in order to strengthen the existing ties of cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of oil and mineral wealth.

Assembly Delegation Departs for IPU Conference

JN311336 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1312 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA) — A People's Assembly delegation led by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the assembly's Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee, left Damascus for Canada today. The delegation will attend the meetings of the IPU's 74th conference scheduled to be held in the Canadian capital 2-7 September. The People's Assembly delegation is carrying proposals and draft decisions on the conference agenda topics, particularly the Palestine question and Arab regional issues.

PLO's Qaddumi in Damascus On Good-Will Mission

LD311031 Kuwait KUNA in English 0915 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 31 (KUNA) — The PLO's Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi arrives Damascus Saturday on a goodwill mission designed to reconcile differences with the Syrian leadership, according to *AL-QABAS* daily. Quoting an unidentified senior Palestinian source, the Kuwait Arabic daily said Arab and international efforts, especially Soviet, have contributed to today's visit by Qaddumi and the highlevel delegation accompanying him. The impasse the Palestinian-Jordan agreement on a joint approach to the Middle East has reached, the move of which Syria emphatically rejected, prompted the Palestine Liberation Organisation to take this step with Syria, the source was quoted as saying.

The intensive meetings currently held by the Central Committee of the mainstream Palestinian commando movement, Fatah and the Executive Committee of the PLO are expected to vote for freezing talks with the United States through the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. The freezing of the Amman agreement and Salah Khalaf's recent talks in Moscow and his six-hour meeting with president of the Syria-backed Palestinian National Salvation Front Khalid al-Fahum, have contributed greatly towards paving the way for today's meeting of Qaddumi in Damascus, the source added.

Phalangist Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN311334 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] A delegation from the Lebanese Phalange Party leadership arrived in Damascus this morning led by Dr George Sa'adah, the party's deputy leader, along with Joseph Abu Khalil, Alfred Madi, and George 'Aql. This is the second visit by a phalangist delegation to the Syrian capital. The first visit took place on 23 February. We have learned from Phalangist delegation circles that the delegation is carrying a file which includes three major topics: first, the Lebanese-Syrian relationship; second, security solutions; and third, a political and reconciliatory accord.

Khaddam received the Phalangist delegation immediately after its arrival. No information is yet available until the delegation completes its contacts with the Syrian officials.

The government newspaper *TISHRIN* said yesterday that what is desired soon is the initiation of a national dialogue that rearranges the Lebanese house from within on a new basis that would affect the core of the system of government which is built on worn-out principles, as the newspaper put it.

Navy Intercepts Terrorist Boat 31 August

TA011857 Tel Aviv in Hebrew 1847 GMT 1 Sep 85

["Communique by the IDF spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 1 Sep (ITIM) — On 31 August 1985, an Israeli Navy patrol intercepted a boat carrying a terrorist squad and two crewmen having Western citizenship. The boat, a yacht, was intercepted by an Israeli Navy vessel after it behaved in a suspicious manner, did not heed the call to halt, and tried to escape. An interrogation of the terrorists, who include officers, revealed that they belong to Fatah's Force 17.

The yacht, called *(Ganda)*, was on a mission to transfer terrorists from the port of Larnaca in Cyprus to southern Lebanon. The headquarters of Force 17 is located in Amman. This is the second boat intercepted this week carrying terrorists from Cyprus to southern Lebanon on their way to carry out terrorist attacks in Israel.

Greek, British Owners on Board

TA020612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The owners of the yacht *(Ganda)* that tried to introduce terrorists from Cyprus into southern Lebanon are a Briton and a Greek. The two are currently in detention and undergoing questioning on their activity. The Foreign Ministry will today report to their respective countries' representations on the circumstances of their citizens' detention. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that it is believed that the yacht and its crew members will be released after the security personnel warn them. The yacht *Casselredit*, apprehended last week under similar circumstances, is expected to be released, too.

Peres Pleased With Navy's Action

TA021224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that the economic program is being implemented in the best possible fashion, and he would be extremely sorry if anyone doubts this. He claimed that there are no deviations from the budget constraints, and the Health Ministry allocation [given recently to avert closure of hospitals]was taken from the budget reserves and received the consent of the finance minister. The Education Ministry, he said, never asked for one penny beyond its budget allocation, and consequently there are no deviations in that sector, either. Shim'on Peres spoke to our political correspondent at the end of a ceremony dedicating a hall in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem commemorating Ehud Avri'el.

The prime minister said that the terrorists onboard the vessel intercepted by the Navy intended to kill people indiscriminately. He claimed that the PLO is undoubtedly involved, and its leadership was fully aware of this deed. The prime minister expressed appreciation for the Israeli Navy and all those who participated in the capture of the terrorists.

Navy Acts Against Terror Outside Territory Waters

TA011039 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Sep 85 pp 1, 10

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Excerpt] The Israeli Navy's actons against terrorist vessels are being carried out also far beyond Israeli territorial waters. Defense establishment sources recently said that the terrorists never have been and never will be immune as a result of maintaining some distance from the Israeli coast, and they will not be able to hide behind the clauses of international law and thus find protection from actions by the Israeli Navy and security services. If and when it is necessary, Israel's long arm will reach everywhere.

Golan Areas Closed To Prevent Terrorist Attacks

TA030523 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2105 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Golan Heights, 2 Sep (ITIM) — The IDF will close off various areas along the Syrian border on the Golan Heights to prevent acts of hostility against settlements on the Golan. This was decided today in a three-way meeting between senior IDF officers, leaders of the Golan settlements, and leaders of the Druze villages.

The decision was made in the wake of the uncovering of the Druze terrorist squad which was recently captured on the Golan Heights. The leaders of the Golan settlements asked the IDF officers to take firm action against the Druze for fear that a soft-handed policy might be construed as weakness and might lead to a deterioration of the situation as was the case in Samaria.

The IDF officers promised to take action to prevent a deterioration and formulated a joint decision also accepted by the leaders of the Druze villages, to the effect that several arteries should be closed on the Golan Heights to prevent and impede terrorist activities.

Six Hurt in Jerusalem Explosion; 11 Detained

TA020810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Six people were slightly injured in Jerusalem by an explosion at a No 31 bus stop in Gilo. The blast hurt their ears. They were taken to the Hadassah-'En Kerem hospital. Eleven suspects have been rounded up. Heavy damage was caused to the bus stop and to neighboring houses, and the windows in more distant houses were smashed. The police have urged the public to be on the alert.

20 Detentions Ordered; Deportations Upheld

TA030522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Twenty more youths from the territories were put under administrative detention last night. The order was signed by the military commander of Judaea and Samaria, who claimed security motives as justification for the detentions. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a total of 55 people have been placed under administrative detention in the territories over the last 2 weeks.

Last night a military appeals committee rejected the appeal of three inhabitants of the territories against their deportation from the area. The committee, headed by the president of the Nabulus military court, recommended that the deportation procedures be pursued. The three plan to appeal to the High Court of Justice.

Four Al-Najah Students Appeal Detentions

TA030856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0750 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Four of the inhabitants of the territories who were recently placed under administrative detention have appealed the decision. The four, students at Al-Najah University in Nabulus, were detained last week. Colonel Avi Haber, president of the military courts in Judaea and Samaria, will hear their appeals this Thursday. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports that this is the first time in years that administrative detentions have been appealed. Felicia Langer, the lawyer representing the four, said that if the appeal is rejected the four will appeal to the High Court of Justice. Tomorrow the High Court of Justice will hear the appeal of three Judaea and Samaria inhabitants who were issued deportation orders.

2 IDF Soldiers Stabbed in Hebron Casbah

TA031022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1018 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were stabbed in Hebron's casbah during a patrol in the area. The two were transferred to the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. The IDF forces are conducting searches in the area in order to locate the assailants.

Arab Doctor, Nurses Beaten in Beersheba Hospital

TA011216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] A group of Arab physicians and male nurses employed in the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba threated to resign if the harassment against them continues. This is reported by our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin. More than 30 Arab physicians and male nurses are employed in this hospital, and for the last few days they have been victims of harassment. One of the incidents occurred last Friday evening, when a physician and three male nurses were beaten up and had to be treated in the emergency room. Yesterday the windows of their apartments were shattered. Prof Me'ir Shapira, director general of Soroka Hospital, expressed shock over the incidents. Beersheba police have begun to investigate the affair.

Peres Confirms Appeal to Husayn on Terror Activity

TA011523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister has confirmed that Israel recently appealed to King Husayn, via the United States, and complained to him about the fact that he is permitting the terrorists' headquarters to operate out of Jordan. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this was said in reply to a question by Minister Sharon. In reply to another of his questions, about the U.S. political moves in the area, the prime minister answered that, for the moment, there are no changes in the U.S. position on this matter. He added that his office had not initiated any meeting in New York between himself and President Mubarak and King Husayn.

Rabin Interview on Terrorism, Punitive Measures

TA301147 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Aug 85 pp 15, 18

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by 'Aliza Wallach and Tali Zelinger; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Mr Minister, the commander of the Central Command signed 3 expulsion orders and 15 administrative detention injunctions against inhabitants of the West Bank. Does this mark a shift toward a firmer trend in the security policy in the territories?

Answer: The growing wave of attacks has forced us to step up our activity; not to change the principles, but to be more active and exercise additional means, primarily against provocateurs and violators of the public order. The principle guiding us is that the most effective means is against individual targets, not collective punishment.

Question: Are curfews not collective punishment?

Answer: When someone is killed among a mass of people in a city, then it is absolutely necessary to impose a curfew — which may also be called collective punishment — in order to calm tempers, carry out searches, and contact anyone who could provide some details. In Janin there were 5,000 Jews and thousands of Arabs in broad daylight, and it was impossible to do anything or enforce order without a curfew. However, the principles which have guided me ever since I assumed office remain to this very day: On the one hand, undeterred struggle against terrorism, terrorists, organizers, and instigators; and on the other hand, allowing the majority of the population, irrespective of their political views, to live quietly if they do not lend a hand to terrorism.

Question: What does "undeterred struggle" include?

Answer: It involves three planes: the first, doing everything to directly strike at terrorism, whether it is institutionalized or a locally initiated affair. The ability to do that is primarily dependent on intelligence activity and the creation of conditions that will enable a priori foiling of the attack, or capturing the perpetrators immediately after the deed. As always, the first alternative is preferable. The second plane is combating those who incite terrorism, but who do not personally take part in either organizing it or carrying it out. The third plane involves maintaining law and public order for all the inhabitants. We have increased the military and police presence in the territories and near them, in order to create an atmosphere of travel restrictions that make attacks more difficult, as well as to create a feeling of security among those who want nothing to do with the attacks. I believe that we will be able to overcome the wave of terrorism on the basis of the previously existing principles and by using legal means.

Question: You said "a wave of terrorism." How is it manifested?

Answer: There has been an increase in the number of attacks and the number of casualties, although we have noted a marked drop in the violations of public order such as demonstrations, strikes, and stone throwing. The escalation of attacks is characterized by the large number of Molotov cocktails, all makeshift, and the murderous nature of the attacks. The present system used in the killings focuses on targets considered easy and which have in fact proved to be relatively easy to hit: couples huddling far from the madding crowd, places with easy access and convenient escape routes, or places in which the crowd serves as the best hideaway for a single attack, or for two or three in the same proximity. We have not witnessed organized campaigns involving a broad range of arms-toting perpetrators. Besides, we also have the occasional assaults on hitchhikers inside Israel. About half the attacks are the fruit of local initiative, and sometimes the contact with the established organization comes only after the attack.

Question: You have often warned recently against the presence of terrorist commands in Jordan. Do you link these remarks only to their effect on the wave of terrorism, or are you trying to transmit a message to Jordan as well?

Answer: There is no doubt in my mind as to the impact resulting from the proximity of the PLO's leaders and headquarters and other terrorist organizations who left Beirut unharmed and settled in Amman. In Beirut they were strangers, foreigners. There were 300,000 to 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon, which is on the periphery of the Palestinian population. Here they are in the midst of the Palestinian hinterland, with 2 million Palestinians west of the Jordan River and 1.25 of them east of it. The free mobility the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip have to and from Jordan gives the residents far more access to the terrorist leaders than they had when the latter sat in Lebanon and Damascus. The contact and the ability to transmit messages and instructions and to exert influence have changed drastically. Now it is possible to summon people without any difficulty.

Nonetheless, I would like to emphasize that Jordan has continued to prevent terror acts from its territory and has tried to prevent katyusha firings or the penetration of arms-bearing terrorist squads from its soil. But at the same time, it cannot prevent the planning, organizing, and the issuing of instructions by the commands to other parts of the world. One must remember that in the past 6 or 9 months, 'Arafat and the PLO have been exerting supreme efforts to carry out attacks in Israel. Most of them, to the extent that they are perpetrated by an established organization, are carried out by the PLO and Fatah. All naval attacks have come from the 'Arafat branch of Fatah.

The message to Jordan is simple: If you do not want to become the source of the planning of the attacks, the instructions, and the organizational work, you must make sure that PLO terrorism — nay, all parts of the PLO — not enjoy Jordanian immunity.

Question: Dovish elements in your party who maintain contacts with personalities and leaders in the territories, have mentioned the disappointment felt as a result of the appointment of Alignment people as prime minister and defense minister, and even the worsening in the quality of life. Are these charges substantiated?

Answer: When you talk about quality of life in the territories, you must really ask what it means. Do they mean quality of life in the political sense? If so, then it is their fault. They could have been considered a significant political factor had they come and said: We, the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, are 1.3 million Palestinians who know that, more than any other group, our fate will be determined politically. We see ourselves as a partner, and we assume responsibility for our future and our political fate; we are the ones to deal with! We want to live in peace with Israel. No matter what their political demands are, even if they demanded a Palestinian state, they should have said: We are the ones to deal with. For a variety of reasons — and I am not criticizing the leaders in the territories — they are saying: No, we are not the ones to deal with. Some of them hand over responsibility to Jordan, others to the PLO. Not one of them is saying: We are the ones to approach for an arrangement between ourselves and Israel; incorporate us with the PLO or, failing that, with Jordan, or, ideally, let us be the go-between. Thus, they in fact put the ball of determining their future either in the PLO or Jordan's court, although I do not believe they do it of their own free will, but rather out of fear of PLO terrorism and a Jordanian boycott.

Consequently, I can discuss daily matters with them: economic progress, education, employment. I think that in these spheres, in fact, substantial improvement can be seen. When a mayor brings money nowadays — money that did not come from the PLO but from an Arab country — and wants to invest it in welfare, we approve his investing that money in an Israeli bank. I wish more would follow suit and improve things, because we do not have the financial resources to do that. I think we have been assisting them far more than Jordan. The moment relations between Jordan and Egypt improved, the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip who hold Jordanian citizenship were no longer allowed to cross the Egyptian-Israeli border. This was not the case approximately a year ago. Due to Jordanian pressure, the Egyptians have been forcing these people to travel through Jordan. We approved the establishment of an Arab bank in the West Bank, but the Jordanians have been dragging their feet on the matter for one simple reason: They fear that an Arab bank could hold Judaea and Samaria savings in dinars in Judaea and Samaria, which — according to U.S. estimates — would decrease the dinar reserves in Jordanian banks by approximately 200 million dinars. The matter has been dragging on for 5 months since all the Israeli licenses have been issued. We permitted the same policy of transfer of funds from Jordan to Judaea and Samaria as at Kennedy Airport: Anything below $5,000 does not have to be declared; beyond that sum, one must only declare and take the money. There have been cases in which people carry plastic bags and declare $900,000 in cash. There was an annoying incident in which a moneychanger was robbed of $350,000 in cash. I could give you many more examples, but all this has changed during the past 9 months.

Question: After a year as defense minister, could you tell us whether your past as a military man has been an advantage or a disadvantage in forging your ties with the military echelon?

Answer: I think a defense minister who knows more enjoys an advantage. At the same time, after so many years out of the military, one must not presume to see things from a military man's point of view, as though one was involved with military affairs every day. Incidentally, even as chief of staff I never presumed to consider myself the most professional man in every sphere. Still, I think my past helps me. When I assumed office, I set myself an order of priorities, some of them voluntary and some forced upon me by circumstances. Ending the military involvement in Lebanon was the main objective I set for myself, and another objective that was forced upon me was the budget cuts. I admit that so far the latter has been carried out on the basis of what can be done, not on the basis of long-term planning. The IDF and the defense establishment as a whole have not adjusted themselves to a longer period of financial constraints, but this is on the agenda at the moment, for the next program year. I believe that there are people in the Army who are capable of doing this, but more than that, I believe that there is no other choice.

Gen Levi Anticipates Terror Attack From Lebanon

TA021113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of staff has said he anticipates that the terrorists will attempt to attack Israel from Lebanon, as they have done in the past, and the IDF is taking action to prevent this. Lieutenant General Moshe Levi told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that the attack attempts should be met in accordance with developments and we must not react conventionally. One of the best measures to prevent the terrorist activities in Lebanon is the security strip. The chief of staff, in reply to a question, also said the measures being taken to prevent terrorists from getting organized in any way whatsoever on the Golan Heights will continue.

Peres: 'Arafat Acting Foolishly, Dangerously

TA030949 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0941 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the steps taken by Yasir 'Arafat are foolish and dangerous from his point of view, and put obstacles in the way of King Husayn; this is if the head of the PLO continues to use Jordan as a base for his activities. This is a negative development in our region, and I trust that King Husayn desires peace and that he will know how to cope with these developments. The prime minister made these remarks during a meeting with the head of the Dutch Liberal Party this morning.

Pickering Cited on U.S. Renewing Peace Efforts

TA010535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The U.S. Administration will renew its efforts to bring about new arrangements between Israel, Jordan, and Palestinians. Contrary to assessments voiced by Israeli elements in Jerusalem and Washington, the United States intends to continue with its initiative to bring about a dialogue between the Palestinians and itself. This was told to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that over the weekend Mr Pickering briefed Mr Peres on his talks with U.S. secretary of state and his assistant. In the talks with Mr Shultz and Mr Murphy it was suggested that Husayn yield to the Americans on the issue of an international conference on the Middle East, and that the Americans meet him halfway on the issue of the Palestinian representation. The U.S. Administration will attempt to advance the process until the visits of Prime Minister Peres, President Mubarak, and King Husayn to the UN Assembly next month.

Kimche, NSC Official Hold 'Secret' London Meeting

TA020539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche held a secret meeting in London a few days ago with a high-ranking U.S. National Security Council official. Our political correspondent Shi'on Schiffer has learned that Mr Kimche reported on his talks only to the prime minister and the vice prime minister. Political sources in Jerusalem were prepared to tell our correspondent only that the two personalities discussed a topic of mutual interest to the two countries.

'Arafat Aide To Go To Damascus for Reconciliation

TA021009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a top PLO official, has disclosed that a representative on behalf of Yasir 'Arafat will soon go to Damascus to discuss reconciliation between the PLO and Syria. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that in an interview with the Kuwaiti media, Abu Iyad called on all the Palestinian organizations to make peace.

Free Trade Zone Agreement With U.S. Now In Effect

TA010620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The free trade zone agreement between the United States and Israel goes into effect today. Under the pact the two countries will gradually remove trade barriers, allowing goods and services to be sold without customs duties. The U.S. Commerce Department has set up a special information center to help American businessmen take advantage of the new arrangement.

Territories Outside Agreement

TA011021 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Sep 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] State Department officials have clarified that products manufactured in Arab or Jewish factories in the territories will not be able to enjoy the benefits of the free trade zone agreement and will not be exempt from usual customs.

The officials said that despite the fact that the free trade zone agreement does not directly mention the territories, and does not explicitly exclude them from Israeli territory, and despite the fact that for all intents and purposes the economies of Israel and the territories are united, the agreement applies only to products manufactured in Israel itself, or to products manufactured in another country which undergo substantial changes in Israel.

For this reason a product which is completely manufactured in the territories is not included in the agreement. The officials emphasized that if products manufactured in the territories are labeled as having been manufactured in Israel, this would amount to fraud, and would constitute a violation of the agreement's clauses and international trade laws.

Limitations on VOA Broadcasts From Israel Demanded

TA010652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Israel is demanding limitations on the content of Voice of America broadcasts which will be relayed to the Soviet Union through a transmitter here. Talks on the broadcast are getting started now in Washington. Israel is demanding that programs not have an anti-Soviet character, that they be aimed only at the Asian section of the Soviet Union, and that there be no Hebrew or Yiddish-language broadcasts. Israel is concerned about the possibility that the Soviets might take reprisals against Jews because of the broadcasts. Israel also wants the ownership of the transmitter to be passed on to Israel after a number of years. So far there has been no American reply.

Cabinet Considers Unemployment, Austerity Plan

TA011155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The Cabinet ended its weekly meeting a few minutes ago. One of the subjects discussed was the issue of unemployment. The Cabinet will resume discussion on the subject next week. At today's meeting, Labor Minister Moshe Qatzav presented his plans for coping with the problem; the plan calls for an additional budget expenditure of $5 million. According to Qatzav, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has not yet responded to the proposal. Moda'i himself introduced proposed ways to give legal force to the emergency measures implemented by the government in connection with his austerity program.

Knesset Passes New Shekel Law Unanimously

TA021219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Knesset has just passed the law on the new shekel. The new currency will become legal tender this week [on 4 September]. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the law was passed unanimously in all three readings.

Foreign Currency Reserves Rise in July, August

TA011236 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1231 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Here is some good news. Israel's foreign currency reserves have increased for the 2d consecutive month. In August they increased by another $6 million. However, the reserves are still under $2 billion. In August a flow of 37 billion shekels was noted, but this represents internal calculations between the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Israel, not a genuine flow into the economy.

Tours of Soviet Union Now Open to Israeli Citizens

TA011214 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Sep 85 p 3

[Report by 'Edna Aridor]

[Excerpt] Ten days in the Soviet Union, in prestigious hotels and with full board, will also be open to Israelis beginning in October. This first attempt to operate organized group tours of the Soviet Union is being made in Israel by the Melia Company, which is a branch of the Spanish tourist agency.

The average organized tour is for 2 weeks. The first tour is to set out on 17 October. The tour members will join an international group being organized by the international Melia Company. The group is to depart from Madrid. The route is Madrid, Budapest, Leningrad, Kiev, Moscow, and from there to Madrid via Budapest. Israeli tourists will be given the chance to travel from Budapest to Vienna by bus and, from there, back to Israel by plane. The stay in the Soviet Union is scheduled from 19 to 28 October.

Traveling from town to town inside the Soviet Union will be by internal flights. The inclusive cost is $2,080. The price includes a package tour costing $1,645, a tax of $149 for imported services, another $216 as payment for ground services, and a $70 levy on the flight ticket.

According to (Theodoro), the director of Melia Company in Israel, the organization of the tour of the Soviet Union for Israelis was made possible after an agreement in principle was received from the Soviet representation in Vienna to permit the entry of Israelis within the framework of international groups.

ALGERIA

Islamic Fundamentalists Raid Police Barracks

NC021232 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, Sept 2 (AFP) — Islamic fundamentalists are suspected of carrying out a raid on a police training barracks south of Algiers in which at least one person was killed and a quantity of handguns stolen, reliable sources said today. A gang of armed men raided the barracks at Souma, near Blida, last Monday night during the 'Id al-Adha Islamic festival, taking advantage of the reduced guard at the barracks. The sources said that fundamentalists were suspected, as it was virtually unheard of for robbers in Algeria to operate on such a scale.

President Bendjedid Returns From Tunisia

LD022018 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party, and the accompanying delegation returned to Algiers at noon today after a cordial visit to Tunisia. He was welcomed at Houari Boumediene International Airport by members of the Political Bureau and a number of senior officials in the party and the state.

Explosion Occurs at Libyan Airlines Office

NC011718 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, Sep 1 (AFP) — Two people were slightly hurt and the offices of Libyan Airlines in central Algiers were damaged in an explosion today, it was reported here. Algerian officials said the blast was caused by a gas leak but would not confirm anyone had been injured. The airline refused to comment.

Chief of Staff Meets Tunisian Counterpart

LD021925 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] In Algiers Major General Mostefa Benloucif, the chief of staff of the National People's Army this morning received a Tunisian delegation led by Major General Yousef Barakat, chief of staff of the Tunisian land forces. They reviewed subjects of mutual interest to the countries during the talks.

LIBYA

Revolutionary Committees Continue Meetings

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Session

LD020113 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution addressed the eighth meeting of the revolutionary committees which ended its work yesterday evening in Sabha. In his address, the brother leader of the revolution dealt with a number of issues which were contained in the statement of the meeting, which was held under the slogan "For Local, Pan-Arab, and International Tasks." He said: We deliberately planned for the revolutionary meeting to end tonight — the night on which the old society was crumbled by the revolution; preparations at hours such as these were completed to launch the courageous and historic storming operation to open the way for the popular masses. Now we see that the task that was carried out by that revolutionary force is being realized following the control of the Libyan territories by the armed masses by way of people's congresses and committees. The leader added that the military and civilian revolutionary committees which were limited in number and which carried out the storming operation have now become tens of thousands. The brother leader pointed out that there was (?a slogan) concerning Palestine in the statement of this meeting and said that this reaffirms the pan-Arabism of the revolutionary movement which actually has been reaffirmed through blood and bullets for the sake of the one pan-Arab issue. The leader concentrated on the fact that this meeting prepared its own agenda and therefore it should be responsible for the realization of its commitments in the form of resolutions embodied in its final statement. He reaffirmed that it should be quite clear to the world that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as a state has no relationship with what the revolutionary committees undertake. They are a revolutionary movement with the right to undertake any revolutioanry task. He said that what was declared tonight does not assume any official or judicial status as far as the Libyan state is concerned; it is a revolutionary law which does not recognize international organizations but recognizes only the language of revolution. The brother leader pointed out that while negotiations are going on and preparations are underway for capitulation to the enemy, the revolutionary fadayeen are booby trapping themselves and are dying in Palestine, Lebanon, El Salvador, South Africa, and Ireland. He said that these are revolutionaries and this is their law and practice.

The brother leader of the revolution explained in his address that revolutioanry legitimacy coordinates all the actions carried out by various state structures. He said that when the Lebanese state declared to the world its signing of the 17 May agreement, there were other secret preparations being taken by the revolutionary legitimacy. There were boobytraps — cars, men, and even donkeys — a fact which torpedoed the 17 May agreement and the arrangements the world considered to be legal, official, and lawful.

He added that revolutioanry legitimacy did not recognize the legitimacy of the Lebanese state with the Zionist enemy, asserting that the revolutionaries are the ones who alter the arrangements as they wish. The leader said that Libya, which is composed of people's conferences, people's committees, and a People's Bureau for External Liaison, is run by a people's committee appointed by the masses. This state is a member of the UN, the OAU, the Arab League, and all the other international and regional organizations. They should deal with it through its deligate at the UN or the Arab League or through international laws, asserting in this connection that the revolutionary committees have no links whatsoever with these official structures on which the state in Libya is established.

The brother leader pointed out that the relationship of the revolutionary committees is only with the revolution and these committees' resolutions bind them as individuals, stressing that the commitment of the revolutionary forces to implement their resolutions stems from a revolutionary starting point. The brother leader pointed out the seriousness of the revolutionary decision made on this night in 1969, pointing out that the radio then was stressing the legitimacy of the existence of the kingdom of Libya, the presence of the American and British military bases, and 20,000 Italian settlers controlling the economy. Despite all that, however, we decided to launch the revolution and to storm and destroy that state, which used to rely on the bases and its various political institutions. The leader added that we were then working at the same hours as tonight, to draw up arrangements which were different from the regime's arrangements, we were listing the cars' numbers, the names of officers, NCO's, and soldiers and were distributing ammunition. We were writing out the names of the detachments that were going to carry out the storming. I was writing the storming orders on an ordinary piece of paper using a red biro pen. The orders were going to demolish this kingdom, these American and British bases, and the colonialism of the settlers and create the state of Al-Jamahir and influence the whole world's policies.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that all this took place by revolutionary volition and by simply revolutionary people, who were in a humble position and isolated with no material potential like the state and the official level. With this simple method we were able to create the thing in which we had believed. We neither discussed it with anybody nor looked out for legitimacy or a legal form for the act we were carrying out.

The brother leader of the revolution explained that the action of the revolutionary force in Libya was against the laws, against what they called legality, against the constitution, against all they had stressed every day.

He said that the revolution does not recognize the laws or the constitution. We, the modest people under this tent — young men, students, workers, producers, junior officials, and military — declare tonight decisions that might change the world and the Arab homeland. These decisions might succeed in linking our movement with that of the revolutionary committees in Iran, the committees for the defense of the revolution in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Benin, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Suriname, and Ireland. This movement might link up with the Green movement, the peace movement in Europe and turn them into a world movement. With our own will we would have created it.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed that the revolutionary movement in Libya has decided on the eve of the great 1 September, through strong revolutionary will, to demolish the kingdom and destroy the military will, to demolish the kingdom and destroy the military bases and proclaim the emergence of the republic, to be succeeded by the Jamahiriyah, which is controlled by the masses and which is to be turned into a base for liberation.

We had decided this and we were able to carry out what we decided. We adhered to it without fear or dread. We were ready to face death in order to achieve victory in a most earnest and unfarcical manner.

The brother leader of the revolution also said: I expect, from my own experience and knowledge of the revolution, that serious things might result from the decisions of the eighth conference. We are capable of them if we are revolutionaries and are committed to them.

The brother leader observed in his talk that the imperialists and those that are powerful in the world do as they wish. These people have laid down the laws which legalize imperialist and racist action. They imposed laws and disgraceful treaties on us and they instituted the borders between Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, and Sudan. They formed the frontiers of Iraq with Syria and Palestine — frontiers that had not existed before and altogether were false frontiers.

At the end of his talk before the eighth conference of the revolutionary committees the leader affirmed that as long as the powerful ones have the legitimacy to do what they wish, it is imperative for us, as powerful and from the point of revolutionary legitimacy, to be committed to and to implement what is contained in our decisions as revolutionaries.

Meetings Conclude

LD010904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Sabha, 1 Sep (JANA) — The eighth meeting of the Revolutionary Committees, held under the slogan "For the Sake of Local, Pan-Arab, and International Revolutionary Tasks," last night [as received] concluded its work in Al-Shararah al-'Ulah, Sabha. At the end of its work, the meeting issued a number of revolutionary resolutions at local, pan-Arab, and international levels.

The resolutions stress the need to continue to incite the popular masses to exercise authority and to incite people's committees to implement the decisions of the basic people's congresses.

The resolutions also stress the need to continue to incite the masses of the Arab nation to realize Arab unity by force, to destroy the artificial borders, to liberate the usurped land, and to crush the enemies of the Arab nation, reactionaries, and submissive rulers.

The resolutions call for the escalation of the struggle to resist imperialism and to foil its hegemonistic plans toward small nations, and for cohesion with the world's revolutionary forces in resisting imperialism and its terrorist instruments and agents.

Celebrations Held for 1 Sep Revolution Anniversary

PFLP's Habash Arrives

LD301904 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA) — George Habash and Taysir Quba'h, respectively the PFLP secretary general and PFLP [as received] Political Bureau member, arrived this afternoon in

Tripoli to participate with the Libyan Arab people in the celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Sudanese Officials Arrive

LD011024 Tripoli JANA in English 0929 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 17, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the leader of the New Ummah Party in the Sudan, arrived yesterday afternoon to attend the celebrations of the Libyan people on the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

Sayyid Ahmad al-Hasan, the deputy leader of the secretary general of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, and his party's delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon to join the Libyan people in their celebrations on the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

Military Displays, Rallys Noted

LD012054 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 17, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Libyan Arab Air Force has joined in the wide scale people's celebrations conducted throughout the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the Great 1st September Revolution.

Remarkable air sorties were made by symbolic formations of modern fighter planes, strategic missile bombers and helicopters of various kinds representing the excellent fighting capability enjoyed by the Libyan Arab hawks.

The air sorties together with the formations performed by the air hawks confirm the great care given by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution to achieve the modern military power capable of defending the gains and achievements accomplished by our people as well as fulfilling the most cherished wishes of the Arab nation regarding achieving its unity and liberating the usurped lands.

The great occasion was celebrated by the basic people's congresses of Agdabia. Speakers praised the revolution's achievements to the Libyan Arab people who offered martyrs for freedom. Speakers expressed the masses determination to protect the gigantic achievements realised in the Libyan Arab land.

That was followed by a parade for symbolic groups from militar units, Fatih buds, popular horsemen, scouts youth, training centres and brother Arabs resident in the municipality. Cars showing Fatih revolution achievements also participated in the march.

Masses in Beda municipality, Jazbel al-Akhdar celebrated this great event by organizing a massive rally. Speakers expressed the happiness of the basic people's congresses and committees and the armed people and praised the revolution for the massive achievements it realised.

They stressed that Al-Fatih Revolution is not a local revolution, it is a world revolution that has been working towards Arab unity and assisting the oppressed throughout the world.

This was followed by a parade by different unit of the armed people, the horsemen, the scouts, Fatih buds, local defence, people security, Libyan Arab Red Crescent, mass training centre, transport companies and corporations and all mass sectors

The celebration was held this morning in Obari municipality attended by a massive number of the basic people's congresses. A big parade of militarized student camps, militarized camps and Fatih buds took place. Many speechs were delivered in the celebration all praising the significance of this event in the history of the Libyan Arab people.

The masses of the basic people's congresses in Sirte municipality celebrated this great event by holding a rally in which speakers stressed the significance of this day in the history of our people. This was followed by a parade of the militarized people, horsemen, mass training centres and other corporations in the town.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Rally

LD012211 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1851 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at Sabha rally marking the 16th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution — live]

[Text] Brothers, our celebration marking the anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution continues with parades by the revolutionary forces today after the parades, during the past 2 days, of the military forces at Mi'itiqah Airbase and the graduation of thousands of officers for the various forces. We parade the revolutionary forces today to show that the power of the revolution is not only in the tanks, aircrafts, guns, and ships; rather, the revolution has an increasing power, another moral power, a revolutionary power, namely, the Revolutionary Committees Movement. We are deliberately parading the convoys and marchers of the Revolutionary Committees Movement for these long hours today. The Revolutionary Committees Movement, which we parade today on the anniversary of the revolution instead of parading tanks and aircrafts, which are standing in their bases and camps, is another display of power. It is another display of power, but it is another aspect of power — the revolutionary power, the moral power, which we own in addition to the military power, which we paraded. [Cheers]

Also in Tripoli and Benghazi this morning and evening, there were displays of the economic power that the revolution created. Today's display also has no tanks, guns, and aircraft. Long convoys of productions, achievements, and changes were paraded this morning and evening in Libyan cities, because the revolution is not only tanks and aircrafts. This is only one aspect of power. The revolution is power. The revolution creates power. The tanks and aircraft are an aspect of the power, but not the entire power. The tank, aircraft, and gun and naval pieces are worthless without the moral and economic power. Because of this, on this day of parades, we wanted to parade the various aspects of power in front of the enemies. When we paraded the military power on the previous anniversaries, and when we displayed the military power by graduating thousands of officers during the past 2 days, and when we paraded convoys of vehicles of industrial and agricultural production this morning and evening and the rest of the changes expressed by these parades in various Libyan cities, we crown today's parade by the revolutionary power which represents moral power — power necessary for weapons and for production. The revolutionary power, which is embedded in the Revolutionary Committees Movement, represents that moral power.

This is the way that this colossal display of the revolutionary committees should be understood. Through this we want to challenge by displaying the military force — by displaying the revolutionary force. [Chants]

We want everyone to understand the meaning of the this display, inside and outside; we want to show the Jamahiriyah's enemies and the enemies of the Arab nation, which is being incited and led by the Jamahiriyah, that it is impossible for them to defeat the Jamahiriyah or stand in the way of the historical incitment process of the Arab nation being assumed by Jamahiriyah. [Chants]

If there is anyone who believes that it is possible to overcome the military power, and that regular armies can be more often than not be defeated, we want to make it clear to them that this is not a traditional state. The historical transformation that the revolution wrought was in not setting up a traditional state, not setting up traditional structures, not overthrowing one government and installing another in its place, and not substituting a rotten form by a form beleived to be good. This is a vicious circle which all political and revolutionary movements are still in. It was responsible for creating the world political and ideological crises, the crisis of freedom, and the crisis of democracy. This revolution, in order to be great and historical, must leave this vicious circle, transform reality, and start to change the world so that it will be historical and termed a great revolution.

I want to speak to the enemies, to tell them what the revolution has done to make it impossible to defeat. The revolution did not create a government that can be overthrown and consequently allow the enemy to control the land and the people who are governed by the toppled government. There is no ruler like Hitler against whom his enemies can align themselves, and who was overthrown, which was followed by his country's dismemberment, as Germany was torn. There is no party that can be overthrown through hostile propaganda and overpowered through the intensification of domestic and foreign pressures, followed by the assumption of power of an adversarial party, as is the case in many countries. 'Abd al-Nasir, the arch enemy of colonialism, Zionism, and reaction, was dead and they were about to replace him with an agent of Zionism and reaction. Even after this agent was killed and bodily liquidated, another agent, another traitor inherited the lot. If we do not learn the lesson of what is happening even at our borders, then we are not revolutionaries and we do not deserve to set up a Jamahiriyah or to challenge the superpowers and propagate world change.

Anticolonialist governments have fallen and were followed by procolonialist governments. Such a revolutionary, anti-imperialist government fell in Grenada; a proimperialist government was installed.

They overthrow Nkrumah in Ghana in order to bring another party — another ruler — as has always happened until the recent revolution in Ghana. They succeeded in restoring Ghana to the spheres of influence. They overthrew Ahmed Sukarno. All Indonesia which had been in the vanguard of the neutral, progressive, and revolutionary states in the world changed and it became a follower of imperialism. They overthrew Ahmed Ben Bella in order to control Algeria and destroy this giant who was prepared to sacrifice well over 1 million martyrs. They liquidated Lumumba so that they could install a very trivial agent like Mobutu in Zaire.

This is the political game — a government may be overthrown if it is hostile to imperialism, or hostile to the opponents and be replaced by another government. A president may be liquiadted or destroyed by any means and replaced by a president who is pro-opponents. A party can be thrown out and replaced by another party which is a pro-opponents.

Imperialism and all the rabid dogs which are recruited by imperialism from Zionists and reactionaries to agents for robbing the gains of the peoples in the world and restoring hegemony on these peoples — all believe that that what was happening in Libya is the same as happened in any other state, namely, it can be overcome easily. Pressure, propaganda, challenge, conspiracy, they believe that all these are methods which — if they worked in another place — can work against this new opponent.

We would like to show them today, while we celebrate the anniversary of the revolution which brought about this historical transformation, that the revolution did not overthrow a royalist government in order to replace it with a nonroyalist government. It did not overthrow a monarchy in order to replace it with a republic. It did not overthrow the reactionary commands of the army in order to replace them with other commands. It did not overthrow a reactionary council of ministers in order to replace it with a revolutionary or progressive council of ministers.

If we had done this, there would not have been a revolution but a coup and we would not have come out of the crisis over which attempts of deliverance have been going on in the world, the vacuum. [Sentence as heard]

We would like to show the enemies that the revolution, the anniversary of which we are celebrating today created something new. If they wanted to realize any understanding or any peace with this opponent they should understand this opponent. This opponent is not one individual; he is not Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, his colleagues, the free unionist officers, a government, a party, or a class which replaced another class or classes that have been overthrown. This new opponent is the Jamahiriyah. For the first time, the state of the masses has emerged — the Jamahiriyah. We purposely chose on the 16th anniversary to review in an open challenge to those near and distant, we have reviewed its strange force.

We displayed its strange and unusual force. There is no country which during its national day does not put on a traditional display of its military forces. We said that the emenies might think that this state is also a traditional state which can be defeated; they think that this state is doomed to utter defeat in the same way that they defeated 'Abd al-Nasir, Lumumba, Nkrumah, Ben Bella, and Sukarno, that is what they think. We want to show them — for the sake of demonstrating the truth to the world, finding ways for international understanding, and the realization of peace and the sought after cooperation between the peoples — we want to show them who we are. We say to them that the threat with the use of the fleets might lead to the overthow of a government, but there is no government in this country which might be overthrown. The blockade might lead the people to demand the overthrow of a government or the ruling party — there is no government or a ruling party. If the whole people are encircled they will get angrier and more determined to challenge and confront those who are encircling them; this is what happens every time that America thinks of encircling Libya. It plans to encircle the state of Jamahiriyah, it encircles the Jamahiriyah, and therefore the Jamahiriya will get more angry and more resentful towards America; if the Americans could measure popular reaction they would know that all their endeavors are doomed to fail. America thinks that by conspiring with its dirty intelligence and its agents — who are dirtier — from other countries including Libya, it will undermine the Jamahiriyah; we want to say to them that all your endeavors are hopeless and will not yield in changing anything in Libya. It is better for you to understand Libya, the state of Jamahiriyah and try to deal with it. This is better.

We would like to say to them that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the colleagues of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi are a part of increasing revolutionary movement, as you see it today in this huge parade indicating challenge and a display of the revolutionary power and moral power. [Cheers]

We would like to say to them that this revolutionary power, which we parade today, is not the popular masses who own the authority and the weapons. This is only the revolutionary power which moves the popular masses and which instigates the popular masses. [Cheers]

The ones who have the authority in Libya are the people's congresses and people's committees, which include all the Libyan masses in whose hands lies the authority, wealth, and weapons. As for the revolutionary power which we parade today, this great green march, we say to them, it is only the members of the revolutionary committees. [Cheers]

Libya is governed by the masses, by the people's congresses and people's committees. Therefore, they have to think about how first to overcome the moral power, which is represented by the escalating Revolutionary Committees Movement, which exists everywhere. They have to think about how to withdraw the authority from more than 3,000 people's congresses in which the Libyan masses of men and women are mobilized.

They have the authority in these people's congresses. They have to think about how to snatch the authority from 3,000 people's congresses in which all the Libyan masses of men and women are present, and thousands of people's committees which implement the resolutions of the people's congresses. This is excluding the Armed Forces, which exists temporarily, not because they are not in the nature of the Jamahiriyah society, but they are on their way to disappearing into the people and the armed people will appear. This is excluding the naval, air, and land forces, which we consider as classic forces; they are not equivalent to any part of the American Army or of the armies of the big countries. They could overcome the Libyan Armed Forces as they are small forces compared to their huge forces. We exclude them now. Libyan forces might destroy a large part of them, but even excluding the military power, we would like to challenge them with our current reality, not with propaganda; we challenge them by parading material and moral power, we paraded them on this anniversary, the 16th anniversary of the revolution.

This revolutionary power, which we paraded today, they have to think about how to overcome it. All these forces in Libya are not of a traditional kind which could be defeated and replaced by another. If someone wanted to topple the people's congresses, this means that he wants to topple the Libyan people as a whole. He has to bring another people instead of the Libyan people. If the people's congresses were elected popular councils, then it would be possible to topple them and to replace them with other elected popular councils. However, the people's congresses are all the Libyan people, anyone who wants to topple the people's congresses must topple the whole Libyan people.

He who wants to overthrow the people's conferences it means he will overthrow the whole Libyan people. He who wants to overthrow the Revolutionary Committees Movement has to think of replacing it with another movement. Where would he bring that movement from — and in thousands upon thousands — to repalce the Revolutionary Committees Movement. Furthermore, the Revolutionary Committees Movement is not a party and not a class that can be overthrown. It is the outcome of the masses' interactions. Each people's conference by its revolutionary interaction within the revolutionary atmosphere creats a revolutionary committee. The revolutionary committee, in other words, is borne by the labor of the masses of the people's conference. Where can he find a process of this kind? This is not a superimposed process nor an appointment or election.

When we reviewed this morning and this evening the columns of the caravans which represent the achievements and economic productivity, we want in fact to review another aspect, for purposes of challenge today, of power. America and the agents of America believed that the economic power was affected because America is under the illusion that it imposed an economic siege on Libya. For how many years? [indistinct response from audience] Well, to hell with America a thousand times. [chanting: To hell with America and the Arab nation have known this way] They imposed an economic siege on Libya and they were waiting for a result. The result was ugly and disappointing to them. Therefore, we intended today to review the factories, plantations, the industrial and agricultural production, and all other material transformations so as to prove to them that this economic siege has failed. We also intend to prove to them that we are able to dispense with all needs that are related to them. The important thing is that we live as free people.

This is a nation they have not included in their calculations or plans. They assumed that the Libyan people could not live without bananas, without sweets, without henna, without their wastes and surpluses, and their destructive production to the developing peoples. They do not believe that this people is capable of dispensing with them because there is some thing more important: namely freedom, dignity, pride over earth. [chanting: We will live with water and bread, oh leader] They do not consider that you can live by bread and water as you are now saying. Furthermore, not only that, but we are capable of living, as we have displayed today, by more than bread and water. We can live the life of ivory towers of some sort despite their siege. We have even displayed today luxury goods; we have the capability of producing and importing them so as to prove that the necessities are not in question. We are not only capable of living in a well-to-do manner but we intended to display luxury goods to show them that indeed to hell with their siege.

We have explained this to the enemies, and we are blameless because we explained that changing anything in Libya is impossible, even if they were able to physically liquidate 1, 2, 100, or 1,000 people. We explained to them that every member of the revolutionary committees is Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is 'Abd al-Salam, and is Abu Bakr. [Cheers] Every free unitary officer is now a materialization of these thousands of sons of the Jamahariyah. [Cheers]

We explained to the adversaries, the enemies of freedom, and enemies of our people and nation, if they can understand, that they have no other way but to enter into an understanding with us, to submit to our will, and to recognize us, in spite of their noses [as heard], because we are an unusual adversary whose position they will not be able to change and who they will not be able to destroy as they did with traditional adversaries in the past.

Even if they wanted to come with all their satanic power to occupy Libya, definitely they would not be able to sit or sleep; therefore they would not be able to remain on the Libyan soil, because there are armed people in Libya. All the soil would be hot and burning, all the soil would be mines and explosives, all the oil would be spikes and spears. Who can stay on a soil containing armed people? They always give statistics about the Libyan military power and about the leadership. This indicates that their calculations are traditional and are not compatible with us. So that they do not make a mistake, we show ourselves and reality in advance, and this anniversary gave us the chance to parade the moral, economic, and military power, which they know, to show them that there is nothing but thorough understanding, because we will go forward in uniting the Arab nation in spite of America's nose and in spite of the nose of Zionism. We want to show them that the agents of America and Zionism in the Arab homeland are sentenced to death and are sentenced to complete annihilation.

We will never leave. This is our nation. It is one nation. This is our homeland from the ocean to the Gulf. This is our single people. We do not recognize the borders which have been drawn up by the colonial powers to partition the single Arab people. We support, as of now, the realization of Arab unity by force. Any Arab side which is capable of realizing Arab unity by force — we support it, accept it, and place our resources at its disposal. Any Arab country which wants to unite with another Arab country next to it — if it can not manage to unite all the Arab countries and wants to unite with one or two Arab countries — we regard this action as the proper course and we accept it even if applied to us. We support it and place our resources at its disposal. This is because we have become certain that the theory advocating the realization of Arab unity gradually, and through economic integration and phased unity — we have become certain that this paper has been burned and that this theory has been proved wrong. It has become clear that the paradoxical regimes cannot continue for any sufficient period of time in coordination and integration. The authors of this theory themselves, proved through their actions, that their theory is bad and can never be relied on to realize unity even between two neighboring Arab countries.

For this reason one can never rely on this theory which has been proved wrong. It has been proved that the unity by stages and economic integration theory is threatened with destruction at any moment as a result of the real and sharp contradition between these regimes. Therefore, Arab unity now can be realized by revolution and we must incite it day and night; in this vein the revolutionary committees at their eighth meeting yesterday declared that they will set up beamed broadcasts to incite revolution in all parts of the Arab homeland. This is a proper action.

The other method — Arab unity by force has become necessary. It has become necessary because our existence without Arab unity is threatened with destruction and extinction. We say that if the world has heard about any violent act to change the Arab map it is a domestic act concerning only the Arabs and is permitted. It is not an invasion or interference in the internal affairs. Against the will of the opponents, we will impose this new logic and this new principle; we will try to support it in all parts of the Arab homeland. We support Syria if it annexes Lebanon tomorrow by any method. We will give it our total and support without any argument. [Shouts: Arab unity by force]

As of now we leave the Lebanese factions and the Lebanese problem to Syria directly. As for our proper stand, it should be to stand behind Syria, to back Syria.

Syria is the one that should deal with the Lebanese problem, on the condition that its dealing is based upon a unionist plan. This problem must end; an erroneous situation must be put right. A state within a state is wrong, as Lebanon inside Syria is wrong. When I say the unity of Syria and Lebanon, I do not mean the colonialization of Lebanon by Syria or Syria's crushing of the Lebanese. If we say this, it might also be said simultaneously, the colonialization of Syria by Lebanon and the annihiliation of the Syrians. These are two states which can be placed within one state, as originally they were one. If Syria takes action, we must support it by all our means. But it should be clear that this will not be accomplished on the corpses of the Palestinians. Whenever the Palestinian action, the Palestinian camps, the Palestinian barracks, and the Palestinian resistance are undermined, we have a position, because this cause, the Palestinian cause, is the cause of all Arabs. The Palestinian people are an Arab people; this must be particularly clear.

When I spoke during the 11th anniversary, I was severe. Libya responded by developing the armament of the Palestinians and pushed forward the fedayeen action to new stages; this was after the 11th anniversary when we proposed unity with Syria, a unity which has thus far not been achieved. The Palestinian resistance — after what we had decided and announced on the 11th anniversary, the announcement which was going to be transformed into fire — the Palestinian resistance was in a position to threaten the northern parts of Palestine, the Israeli colonialist in northern Palestine. The Palestinian resistance reached Nahariyyah and 37 other Israeli settlements in northern Palestine. This precipitated the invasion of Lebanon and the encirclement of Beirut in 1982. This action was confronted by another plan and it is was possible to thwart this aggression. Anyhow, it failed in the end, but it was still possible to make it fail from the start as the Israeli endeavor to be present in southern Lebanon and the 17 May agreement had failed. Regarding the Palestinian resistance, I say yet again, that we had developed its position so far after the 11th anniversary that it was capable of threatening northern Palestine, which resulted in a crazy Israeli reaction against southern Lebanon and the presence of the Palestinian resistance there. This is not important because it was expected. The Israelis, by way of their crazy reaction, have lost a lot and are now in a worse situation than they were before the 11th anniversary, before we announced the development of the Palestinian resistance situation.

Now, I say again: The Libyan people, who are master over this land, must adopt a stance towards the Palestinian resistance... [changes thought] Quiet please, it is not necessary to cheer every paragraph, and you miss some words. I have to say this. In fact, it is very shameful that the Libyan people begin to say we have allocated for the Palestinian resistance, half a milion for such-and-such front every month; we allocated a hundred thousand for the Palestinian guerrilla movement. In fact, this is shameful; it is very shameful and constitutes a danger to us. The enemy of the Israelis is not the Palestinian. If Palestinian recognition is achieved, they will continue to storm the rest of the Arab existence, and the Palestinian recognition of them will be a chance to besiege the Palestinian trenches and overtake them to the other Arab trenches. This is obvious. This is self-defense. If the Arabs are not able to fight in Palestine as individuals, since there is no change because of many circumstances concerning them and the guardians of Israel, at least they can fight with their money. The Palestinian resistance, it has been decided, should be a part of all the Libyan abilities. This means that in all the Libyan abilities, the Palestinian resistance is a partner, and a true partner. I believe that if this is decided, even only by us in Libya, it will push the Palestinian resistance into a new stage which will constitute a true threat to the Zionist settlements in Palestine, which are always exposed as a paper tiger.

The enemy is a coward, and the enemy is suffering from very difficult economic problems which can never be solved. The enemy threw himself into the arms of America — the Zionist enemy. The military strategic cooperation has been established, and the ships of the American 6th Fleet, according to this agreement, are now carrying Israeli aircraft to any place in the Arab homeland. In spite of this, the Arab traitors continue to kiss the hands of the American president and go on pilgrimages to the American White House to offer loyalty and support during their dirty nauseating trip. America signs a military strategic agreement with the Israelis, our enemy who occupies Palestine, and prepares all the means of comprehensive destruction against our, the Arab, existence. The Arab rulers continue to visit America and to make friends with America. The jihad must begin with the Arab rulers who travel to America and who are the friends of America. They are the number one enemy.

Confronted by his deteriorating situation, the enemy was forced to reach a military strategic agreement with America, in spite of his arrogance and his attempt to show that he is independent. This is a very bad move. First of all, it made the Zionist camp an integrated part of the imperialist camp, which placed the enemy in the circle hostile to the socialist camp. This means that we, the Arabs, the friends of the socialist camp, gained by this mistake which the enemy announced. Now America is Israel, and Israel is America. The American fleets carry the Israeli forces, and the Israeli forces are with the American fleets. The American fleets are the enemies of the socialist camp. Therefore, the Israelis are the enemies of the socialist camp. This is a gain for us, and we must record it as a point in our favor. However, it explains that the enemy's situation has become very bad.

The Zionist enemy has signed a strategic economic cooperation agreement with the Americans, while the traitor Arabs supply the American banks with oil, dollars, and riyals so that they can support Zionism. The Zionists, suffering from their deteriorating economic situation, are forced not to enter into a strategic economic alliance with America. The American economy is supported by the oil Arab countries. The nonoil Arab countries also support it as they have opened their markets to American goods. Even those who have nothing to buy American goods with and have no oil to give to America have gone to kiss American hands in order not to be missed in the calcuations. He has gone and kissed Reagan's hands and feet and explained to him I have no oil to give you to support your Zionist banks and have no purchasing power to buy your goods, however, I have my subservience and humilation and I offer it to you. They are absolutely worthless. Reagan sat with them only for 10 minutes. They have come only to offer allegiance. Have you got oil to give America? He answers: No I have no oil [words indistinct]. Have you got people, moderately civilized, capable of consuming the American goods? We laugh at you and will give you some assistance to buy goods from us. He answers: No, we have not. All right the, kiss my hand and my boot and go, we have registered you. This is how it happened. [Chanting] I am still dealing with reconsidering the stand vis-a-vis the struggle against Zionism and the Palestinian resistance, the vanguard of this struggle.

Naturally there are other things required from the Palestinian resistance that either it is not capable of or, I believe, unable to understand. However, we say that the resistance at its present situation is not the required resistance. This does not mean we are ignoring any sacrifices or operations. It is also not possible to ignore the pressures and the predicaments poured by the Arabs upon the Palestinians. However, all of these do not exonerate the Palestinians from their incapabilities. We are fully aware of all the pressures and all the plots and fully aware of their situation, however, nobody can prevent the Palestinians from forming one front. What is the meaning of 40 fronts in a land as big as the span of the hand? Is it because every one wants to be a leader? This is wrong. He who is a leader must be sick. We want a fighting soldier and not a leader. There are plenty of Arab leaders. There are kings and leaders for life; an unthroned king. We have also the prince, the sultan, and the shaykhs. We have all the kinds, as if they were of any use. We are in need of somebody else who is the simple fighting soldier.

The Palestinians are capable, despite the Arabs who are hindering them and waving their wastes, of forming one front. If the existing leaderships are unable to do that, it is sufficient justification for the emergence of another iron man who, through even physical liquidation, and by force would form a single Palestinian front. If every one belongs to a different front and has his own perception which is linked to another situation, this means no independence and renders the Palestinian resistance similar to the Arab countries. Why should we blame one as an agent to America and another as an agent to France and another organ agent to the right and yet another an agent to the left. It is the same. I mean to say that the Libyans could offer and decide a serious and critical thing that serves the interests of the Palestinian resistance provided that the Palestinian resistance is not in the present situaiton so as to be at the level of this step.

What concerns us as Libyan Arabs, is that the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people should be regarded as a partner in everything in Libya proceeding from the point that this is the first time Arab masses have assumed control over resources and are in power. What have they to say about another Arab people who are resisting, like the Palestinian people? In the other Arab countries before the emergence of the Jamahiriyah, we blamed the rulers. The government did not give anything to the Palestinians. The Arab regimes did not help the Palestinian people. The Arab regimes were mean to the Palestinian people. All right, here is a part of the Arab homeland under the control of the masses. You, the revolutionary committees at your people's congresses, can decide anything. You know that when you decide anything, no one can cancel it. Who dares to cancel anything you decide? Therefore, it is in your power.

It is very embarrassing. Give half a million to the popular front. Give a quarter a million to the democratic front. Give to the general command. Give to the popular struggle — give them one hundred thousand. This is like giving charity. It is charity resembling the one who gives something to beggars at the mosque entrance. How can this be? It is a sacred issue. We will all die and if the enemy wins he will win over all of us. We must not let it become a ridiculous thing like this. One usually gives money like this to charities or donations to international and regional organizations. But when it concerns the issue of a people who are fighting a Zionist enemy whose existence is in conflict with our existence how can this be? If the question is a question of money then you should divide all your money among them. You consider them as one of your municipalities or one of your development plans.

If it is a question of arms, as you make or buy arms for own use this also should be ...[sentence incomplete] The biggest part of it might be going to the Palestinians because it is the enemy who made us buy the arms and arm ourselves; at the expense of our economic projects we implement military projects. Zionism, the United States has not come to this area except to protect Zionism and we are the enemies of Zionism. The United States is fighting us in order to protect Zionism. It has created regimes in the Arab homeland which are hostile to us for the sake of protecting Zionism. It succeeded in instigating coups and successors and creating guards for Israel. An Arab is carrying his rifle quite shamefully and is keeping watch all night while the Zionists sleep. He kills the fedayeen. Where are you going? I am going to Palestine to liberate my country, my home from Zionism. No, I am an Arab soldier. I am a fighter. The Arab soldier is today killing the Palestinian. Why do we not hear about fedayeen operations from all Palestinian borders? Because they are guarded by Arabs. Are they guarded by Israelis? I wish they were guarded by Israelis. Then we clash with them at the borders. No you cannot reach the Israelis because there are Arabs who are standing guard. This is disgrace and shame and we must say it. We should strip these regimes naked, the regimes who act as guard for Israel. Arab police and Arab armies are guarding the borders of occupied Palestine, and now the struggle is going on about closing the Lebanese entrance.

They should bring a regular Arab army in order to guard over it and protect the Israelis from the Palestinians. They have created the Haddad forces. Today they want to create Amal and create the Lebanese forces and the regular Lebanese Army. All these are attempts to create a guard as big as the other excellent guards who should be given the order of merit for carrying out their duty in the best manner. The moment they controlled the Palestinian borders not a single shot of a single Palestinian passed through to Palestine. It means that the Arabs are carrying out the best guard duty. What remains is this breach — the Lebanese entrance.

Now they want to create a guard for it. All the guard models they have created were not capable of guard duty. Now they are thinking of bringing in an Arab army. You might be hearing about a regular Arab army which obeys orders standing along the south Lebanese frontiers in order to tell you: Halt.

In this case pressure would be built up that can lead to an explosion in the region. But they are trying and we are struggling. The important thing is that the Palestinian resistance — this is in fact despite what is being said about the economic and other aspects — or the Palestinian struggler should not become a begger as far as you are concerned; this will shame your Arabism, your patriotism and your sacred issues. If you have three billion I am of the opinion that one billion should be given to Palestine, on account that Palestine is part of Libya. God will provide! This is our position. Zionism, imperialism, the enemies — all have occupied Palestine and after Palestine they will occupy us too. This is defense. Your are struggling through the use of your money before you struggled by using yourselves. You will then be compelled to fight yourselves. Look at Zionism; it has arrived in Egypt. Look at the Israeli chief of staff along the Libyan border. Egypt now is a bridge over which Zionism will cross into Iraq, Jordan, and the other Arab countries so that indirect recognition of the Zionist presence in Palestine — in the heart of the Arab world — is accomplished by the Arab regimes that are now restoring their relations with Egypt and are now cooperating with Egypt.

The Arabs are being laughed at. It does not matter how many airline companies there are in Egypt — one may bear the name of Neffertiti and one may bear the name of Egypt Air. The Egyptians said that the airliners carrying the name Neffertiti will go to occupied Palestine and the others bearing the name of Egypt Air will go the Arab countries. The Arabs claim: We are still committed to the boycotting of Egypt and the airliners which come to our airports do not belong to the Neffertiti company! This is the same company. Four airliners go to Palestine and four airliners go to the Arab countries. But the revolutionary forces have decided — and all the Arab revolutionaries — to put an end to this disdain. These are Zionist airliners and should be resisted everywhere in Arab airports. This decision may not be implemented immediately but this is a decision and it will be implemented. An end should be put to this disdain. For Zionism to cross into Arab countries by way of an Arab state is very serious. We would like to draw the attention of all lackey Arab regimes: Open and secret flirtation with the traitorous regime in Egypt contravenes and violates the security of the Arab nation.

We have the right to take deterrent measures against all capitulationist Arab regimes which are now colluding and flirting with the Egyptian regime openly and secretly; those regimes which have restored relations with the Egyptian regime; and those which have opened several lines with the Egyptian regime through which the latter can breathe and work for the infiltration of Zionism into the Arab homeland. This is our fate and destiny. We have always said and say that we have not decided to go and invade America; we have always said and say that we do not intend to cross the sea or the ocean.

Italy usurped our right, slaughtered us, and took hundreds of prisoners from us — prisoners whose fate is still unknown — and we have the right to invade, destroy, and do to Italy what it did to us; but until now we never decided to that. Italy gave bases to America — nuclear bases which are directed against us — it is our right to attack these bases and destroy them. But we have never done so. The Western states — all of them — are now conspiring against us; they have been transformed into arenas for training in terrorism against us — to export terrorism to us. Until now we have not established alliances with the Red Brigades, the gangs in Germany or in Spain, or the rest of the gangs. Until now we have not openly established alliances with these, despite the fact that we are the victims of injustice and have the right to establish alliances with these gangs. If others export terrorism to us then we have the right to export terrorism to them — tit for tat. America comes to our shores and violate our airspace. We have never gone and violated American airspace.

Zionism, we the Arabs have never done anything harmful to the Jews anywhere. On the contrary, the Jews were Arabs and were with us, in all these countries they lived with us. If Europe slaughtered the Jews, should we pay the price? Therefore we are always wronged and always an aggression is committed against us. They brought the Jews and made them into a Zionist racist state, which is now nuclearly armed, inside the Arab homeland. America is coming now to carry out its maneuvers inside the Arab homeland. Does not America have a place of its own to carry out its maneuvers? What kind of pretence is this? Is it reasonable that someone comes to your house, enters and says that I would like to play football not in my house but here in yours; then he trains once hitting a glass and breaking it, then hitting a child and injuring him, and depriving you of rest? What is going on, he says, is that I am playing a maneuver here in the middle of your house, because I do not like to make noise in my own. This is exactly their logic. What kind of servility is this? The rulers of Egypt are servile, are they not men? How can they allow an American to come and play ball in the middle of their house, to come and carry out maneuvers in the middle of their house? Please allow me to enter your house to play ball! This is exactly what is happening.

Brothers, we never looked for war, we always looked for peace; we hope to find the whole world cooperating and holding hands, the masses loving each other, and the humanity living in peace. But what we say might lead to grave things, and we have to say this, because death will follow. However calmly we talk, we are talking about the gravest things. We are always wronged. Therefore we have the right to fight Zionism, we have the right to fight America, and we have the right to export terrorism to them because they have done everything to us. The battle now is taking place in the Arab homeland and on its shores and gulfs. If we do not fight on the Arab homeland, then we will never fight anywhere. The rulers of Israel, pardon, the guardians of Israel — we have the right to slaughter them because there is an enemy and they are protecting him until he is able to manufacture the atomic bomb and to strengthen himself and [1 minute break in transmission]

If we want really to face up to our responsibilities, then Libya has no alternative but to be a base for liberation. If Libya does not become a base for liberation, then we would be escaping from shouldering our responsibilities. This could not have been said when Libya was a kingdom; could not have been said if Libya was a republic within the traditional game; could not have been said if what happened in Libya was a coup d'etat and people werefighting over the chairs, each of them wanting to be a leader; and could not have been said if the Arab homeland was not in this current situation. With Libya as it is and the situation in the Arab homeland as it is, this necessitates responsibilities, which if we do not shoulder, we would be cowards who abandoned their historic duty. We are destined to be a base for liberation. Even the Palestinian guerrillas' action, if they have not ability to act from Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, it must act from Libya. This is a chance for us to fight Zionism, and to face up to the consequences. This is self-defense. Until now it is possible to begin studying the possibilities of basing the guerrilla action in Libya.

This is a responsibility which we should not abandon. If we did then a force which is qualified to carry out its duties within this nation would have neglected its duties. This many herald the distingration of this nation; it will herald its end. But so that Libya will be the base for liberation it is inevitable to carry out several transformations on Libyan territory, in order that Libya will become capable of performing this historic task. The most dangerous thing is for the base on which hopes are pinned for the liberation of the Arab region for the purpose of struggling against imperialism, to be weak. This is because the thesis which we should talk about at this festival of the revolutionary forces — the Revolutionary Committees Movement — says that disturbance is the most dangerous transformation process. This is because disturbance constitutes a grave harm to the society which is intended to be changed. Radical change is the total merciless demolition and then the comprehensive building without hesitation. The most dangerous thing — proceeding from this point — is for us to create a disturbance which may crack some useless edifice. This is dangerous, since before the crack was created the situation was better. The right thing is to totally eliminate such an edifice. The right thing is to totally demolish this building without any mercy and to construct a new building instead without any hesitation. For this purpose the revolutionary forces are called upon — in accordance with the resolutions which were adopted yesterday — to mercilessly proceed, pass over the phase of disturbance, arrive at the total demolition of everything necessary, and then begin to comprehensively build the new edifice. For this reason I now call for the convening of a festival of freedom for women on Libyan territory. In this festival no less than half a million women should participate. [Applause and cheers] On this day when we are celebrating the annual anniversary of the historic revolution we celebrate — from Libya to Morocco — the establishment of the Arab-African Union which the Arab masses voted in favor of in both Libya and Morocco on a day such as this. [Cheers and applause] The establishment of the Arab union between Morocco and Libya was an act which has created, in fact, a new political potential benefitting the Arab unity, showing that contradictory and even opposite regimes in the Arab world can unite. The explanation for this is that the fundamental facts are the same, namely, this is one people. By relying upon the fixed facts, it is possible to overcome contradictions and contrasts that may arise suddenly. There is a contradiction and a contrast between Libya and Morocco in the variable matters, matters relating to politics, economy, and the social situation resulting from these political and economic facts. How can they be overcome? They can be overcome because there is a fundamental and a primal reality; specifically, the Libyan and Moroccan people are an Arab people and the Libyan and Moroccan soils are an Arab soil. This is the reality that we should depend upon and exploit for the benefit of the Arab unity.

The establishment and the success of this union will open the way for the possibility of uniting the Arab homeland in the same way; this is the matter that encouraged me to propose the Arab union (?before) the Arab countries. This proposal calls for the establishment of an Arab union, composed of a presidential council that includes all of the existing Arab rulers. The chairmanship of this council would be rotational. It would also have a ministerial council composed of all Arab prime ministers; its chairmanship would also be by rotation. It would include other ministerial councils to be composed of some specialized ministers: foreign ministers would form their council, which would be the unionist council of foreign affairs of the Arab homeland, and its chairmanship would be also be by rotation, and so on. It is also possible to set up a pan-Arab congress comprising individuals from all of the Arab world parliaments, and their chairmans and bureaus would form a pan-Arab congress that can exercise the same powers as a parliament, the powers of an assembly of deputies. The establishment of the union between Libya and Morocco encouraged me to put forward this proposal.

The other thing is that this union would remove all Arab rulers' apprehensions vis-a-vis unity. Unity is linked with the sacrifice of one of two things. When a union is established between two states there will not be two rulers, only one ruler. 'Abd al-Nasir and Shukri al-Quwwatly, these two could not be two presidents of the republic simultaneously. Therefore, Shukri al-Quwwatly became an ordinary citizen and 'Abd al-Nasir president. There were two prime ministers in the two countries. Both of them could not be prime ministers. One of them has to become prime minister. Two foreign ministers cannot be foreign ministers at one and the same time. These reasons have led the Arab rulers, whether at the level of ministers or rulers, to fear Arab unity because it makes them lose their positions. How we have devised a formula for Arab unity, which will not take away their thrones; on the contrary, it will bring them another throne above their throne.

Let us consider the ruler of Qatar, the smallest Arab country. In addition to remaining the ruler of Qatar, he would have the chance to become the chairman of the presidium [majlis ri'asah] of all the Arab countries. The foreign minister of Lebanon would have the chance to become the chairman of the council of foreign ministers of all the Arab countries, because the chairmanship would be taken by turns. Therefore I excluded with this project all their fears for the chairs. This is what should be done now to save the Arab nation from becoming several nations, and from replacing the nation by states. The Libyan state, the Kuwaiti state, the Mauritanian state, and the Lebanese state will replace the Arab nation, and this is dangerous, especially as we are now in the stage of the international social revolution; the stage of national revolution has passed, and we did not achieve anything in it. We are now in a national stage, while the international stage is a social one. There is great difficulty facing the unity of the Arab nation. We say to them that if there is no Arab unity, then there will be clashes. This is a proven thesis: either unity or clash.

As you say, we have contracted treaties, cooperation, and integration in a fraternal atmosphere with many Arab regimes, but because there was no unity, they were replaced by clashes. The clashes occur because this is one nation, one people, and one homeland which were divided by brute force into peoples, governments, and borders, and they even made nations. This leads to clashes. It is impossible to end the infiltration between one Arab country and another, the smuggling of weapons, hashish, terrorism, revolution, or anything; this is impossible because this is one people, and these are fictitious borders. If this is one race and that is another race, and there are borders between them, then this is reasonable, you are members of one race and I am from another race, even our language is not the same. But we are from the same race, same language, same people, and same family, yet you want to establish borders, this is impossible. From this the fictitious borders within the Arab homeland should not be recognized. This homeland must be united by any means. Now this is a peaceful project, and I received replies from Kuwait, UAE, Lebanon, and a number of Arab countries who replied officially. All of them say: This is good, we have no objection, but we should meet and study this union. If this peaceful project does not materialize, then in spite of any of us the clashes and violence will begin.

We cannot leave the Arab nation as it is until it ends, until it ends while it is silent. If we are to end, then we will end while fighting. Therefore, we announce to them that there will be no respect for the borders, scepters, or to any of these false excuses from now on. This is an internal action and a revolution, an internal revolution and not a war between one country and another, and we refuse to discuss it in the UN, the Security Council, the OAU or in any other level. Only at the level of the Arab League this is reasonable. If we carried out an action, or an action is carried out against us, an Arab country against another Arab country, then this is an internal action, and cannot be called terrorism, invasion, or barbarism. This is one of our duties and self-defense.

We tell them that to think only of rest, a luxurious life, and degeneration while touring Europe with the Arabs' money, which they need badly, while enormous funds pour into America and the Zionist banks and every one is a totem, circling in a caravan or organizing a carnival and every one is happy that he has become the head of a herd. [Sentence as heard] They turned the Arab nation into herds like cattle and every one is happy to have a herd. They are happy that their herd is larger than the others'.

They have even distorted the census. They have made the Arab nation number 150 million where I do not think they reach even 100 million, so that they would say it is impossible to unite. The entire Arab nation is smaller than Nigeria. Even one half of Indonesia. The revenue of all of the Arabs is less than that of Italy. They claim that it is impossible for us to unite it. Nigeria fought bitterly to prevent separation from it. It rejected the separation. If we added all of the Arabs together they will be a state like Nigeria. Would Nigeria accept to be divided into municipalities?

The Arab nation is now divided into municipalities. This is the municipality of Algeria, and the municipality of Tunisia,and the municipality of Libya, and the governorate of Egypt. Those are not states. They are municipalities and governorates made by colonialism and cannot decieve us. We would not be revolutionaries if we did not expose this lie and fight it and win over it. The revolutionaries are those who expose the reality of their nation and change it. Change this reality into what it could be. We would not be revolutionaries if we accepted that there are boundries between Libya and Algeria, between Libya and Tunisia, between Mauritania and Morocco, between Iraq and Syria, and between Lebanon and Syria. [Chanting]

So that the Arabs will understand that we do not antagonize someone because he is a king or because he is uncrowned king or president for life or because he is a prince or sultan, look at King Hassan II. He is a king but as long as he met with us along the road we are pacing and has put his hands in ours, we are committed now to work with him, to protect him, to refrain from actions against him, and not to betray him. We protect him as we protect ourselves because he is with us and became one of us. We did not say we have Mr X because he is a king. This is a king and we love him [words indistinct]. We want to show them that we have not conditioned unity with the change of the regime in this Arab country. Here is Morocco. It is a kingdom. If it stays as a kingdom or not is something that concerns the Moroccans. However, at the Arab level what concerns us is the unity of Morocco with Libya.

If the Libyans, or the Tunisians, or the Algerians, or the Iraqis,or the Yemenis changed their systems all of this concern them. When we talk about Arab unity we talk about the unity between one country and another at the federal Arab level. Unless this is achieved there will be confrontation.

In actual fact we regard King Hasan — by realizing the union with us — as having carried out a great historic action. [Applause] The fact remains that he has surpassed all who talk about unity and do not act — all those who believe that they are republicans and progressives or unity advocates — he has beaten them in the race by carrying out this historic action. From here I would like to declare that in actual fact I undertake to respect and defend him. In order to be ethical and trustworthy we should not abandon a person who has met our requests and put his hand in ours. It ultimately makes no difference whether he is a king or a sultan or what have you; he is an Arab brother. I do not care whether circumstances made some Arab kings or sultans or whatever. This is a thing I do not care about. Perhaps tomorrow we go out of our mind and make them kings or emperors or shahs or anything else. These things do not change the fact that you are an Arab and that he is your brother, your blood brother. I do not care as long as he is an Arab. If he speaks to me he calls me Mu'ammar and I call him Hasan. I do not call him Your Majesty and he does not call me Your Excellency the colonel. We do not have such things between us. We know that he is an Arab brother and that I am his brother. We speak about the fate of our nation and our two countries.

We are not against a king becaue he is a king, nor we are against a sultan because he is a sultan. We are against the traitors, the lackeys, and the advocates of regionalism who have enticed America and the Israelis against us and who are working for the death of this nation. We are compelled to defend ourselves. This humiliation which the Arabs have been afflicted with — they say to each other: You have crossed my border, you have worked here, they have taken your wages, you have traveled without permit, you have left without a passport — is very shameful. This is one people who are being humiliated by the presence of these frontiers. It is inevitable that such problems will occur; this is because there are borders between the Arab countries. Our task is to remove these borders. These words, this display, and this festival of the revolutionary forces throughout the Jamahiriyah have been held in Sabha — this in fact has a meaning. It is deliberate. This glorious victory of the masses on Libyan soil while the banners of freedom are fluttering, when there is no voice above that of the masses, when freedom has triumphed on this land, and when festivals of freedom are held — the celebration of the revolution anniversary is a festival celebrating freedom. How? The revolution destroyed our shackles and made us free. Can we celebrate slavery? We celebrate freedom. I mean all this glorious victory for the people used to be a dream in Sabha. When we were actually students — and we did not use to be a military movement, or officers, facists, or generals — when we were poor students from this people, we used to dream here in Sabha. The dream started here and we used to dream that the masses were triumphant and celebrating and dancing because the shackles had been destroyed, pressures had been lifted, and freedom triumphed — it used to be a dream. [Cheers]

This was our dream to which we aspired in this place. God be praised, this dream materialized. Its origin was actually here in Sabha. Now all these masses enjoy freedom because of the actions of the revolution. At that time they did not dream that they would emerge victorious, that the revolution would occur, or that their situation will change to what it is now, and to an even better situation in the future, God willing, and the army did not dream of revolution. We found the army asleep, and we establischd our popular movement in this place. This movement in fact was revolutionary committees, at that time we called them revolutionary cells. They were what we now call revolutionary committees, but they were secret ones. Through them we infiltrated the army and exploited the army for the revolution. For this reason it was not a coup d'etat. It did not happen because we were army officers and we found weapons in our hands and we decided to capture power. If this was what had happened then we would have been governed by our thinking, beginning, and basis to remain military; to become a coup d'etat; to be political; to replace one government with another; and we would have become rulers.

This is the secret behind the failure of all the military movements in the Arab homeland, and in the Third World in general, which seem to be a revolution, but are in fact an idea that occurred to officers. If an idea occurrs to an officer, then it will become a fascist movement, whatever the motives and circumstances that made him think this idea. Actually, look how they ended; even the 23 July revolution ended with a traitor and then with a fascist who is governing Egypt similar to El Salvador. Look at the rest of the Arab countries who have military men, and in the Third World also. Those who implemented it were military men; while they were military men they thought about this action, even if it seemed a revolutionary action. But the reason for the presence of a revolution in Libya, which became a popular revolution with authority in the hands of the people, fascism not becoming victorious, and we not becoming rulers, was because we were originally against fascism and militarism, and against being governed by miliary men, the military establishment, and force and we were against being controlled. Therefore we formed our movement when we were civilians and students in Sabha, that is, in this place, and from here the movement spread all over the country. With it we infilterated the army force, and after the army had done this mission, the situation returned to normal, which was the popular movement. Nobody can say that these are military men who carried out a coup d'etat or even a revolution. We are not military men. This revolution we establischd before we knew if we were going into the army or not. Even if we did not go into the army, the revolution would definitely have been carried out, to fail or not, only God knows this, but we were determined to go forward on the road to revolution.

The truth is this. In order to stress the popular nature of this movement: It used to be a secret cell in Sabha. Afterward, it becmae a cell for the free unionist officers and now they have become the Revolutionary Committees Movement. These have become international as today there are revolutionary committees which form an extention of you in practically every Arab country, and revolutionary committees in non-Arab countries. It has become a new green international movement. One of their aims is that the masses should assume power and not the movement itself, as is the case with all the political revolutionary movements in the world. These usually aim to assume control over the masses, but this movement's aim is that the masses should be the ones in control.

In order to stress the popular nature of this movement, which has now become international, we take it back to its origin and source. At that time all the people were still not awakened and they had not even reached the point of dreaming about the day of deliverance. We used to dream about the day of deliverance and the palm trees were where we used to meet; we used derelict buildings for meetings — these old red brick buildings. This sand and these palm trees, all of them witnessed the seeds of the historical revolution.

For this reason we have come here and we have taken the trouble to come from all parts of the Jamahiriyah to stress this. Let us go forward and the struggle will continue. [Applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Palestinians

LD021353 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received the brother leaders of the Palestinian revolution who attended the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The brother leaders were Ahmad Jibril, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Samir Ghawshah, Muhammad Khalifa, Abu Munir, Abu Mahr al-Yemani, Tal'at Yaqub, Taysir Qubu'ah, and 'Abd al-Rahman 'Isa. The brother leader also received brother Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of information and culture of fraternal Sudan, who conveyed to him a message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Expatriots, Economic Independence

LD030815 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night met in Sabha with the members of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and the secretaries of the people's congresses and committees in the Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Proceeding from his instigating and guiding role, the brother leader of the revolution spoke about a number of domestic issues that concern the freedom of the Libyan Arab citizen on his own soil. These entail carrying out his effective role in production and construction, upholding the nondependence on others in order to realize and uphold freedom, and consolidating direct popular democracy. The brother leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution during this meeting stressed the necessity and importance of practicing direct democracy and establishing the jamahiri society to administer, produce, and realize whatever this society needs without depending on any leadership or awaiting guidance. He stressed that dependence on others is the greatest danger to democracy, to the people's authority, and to all the gains which have been achieved and those which will be achieved in future. He said that the historic leadership of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution carried out a heroic action and a great adventure to liberate the Libyan Arab people. This has been achieved with God's help. We now aspire to see the people as the thinker, leader, and teacher. He stressed that freedom means getting rid of all pressures, restrictions, fear, and anxiety. It also means the material and moral liberation through the realization of the thesis which says: Freedom lies in the need. He pointed out that production is the key for liberation, at the general level as well as at the level of the individual, partnerships, or at any level in the Jamahiriyah, as this breaks the shackles of need. The brother leader of the revolution stressed the significance of doubling and diversifying production and the nondependence on oil, and said that embarking on production means the freedom which we are fighting for; he who does not produce is building the edifice of his slavery with his own hands. The leader pointed out the danger of dependence on the consumption of what others produce and stressed the necessity of dependence on self-production. He said that dependence on the production of others is backwardness, and that the industrial states are always striving to make Third World countries consumers in order to tighten their control over the latter.

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is a creditor and not a debtor state, a matter which makes it, among a few states in the world, free from the problems of international debts, and less affected by the economic crisis of the world. He said that states which are regarded among the big powers in the world are suffering from the problem of foreign debts, while Libya enjoys a good economic situation in bad international economic circumstances. The brother leader pointed out that the Arab and foreign labor which have been dispensed with in implementation of the resolution of the basic people's congresses are ordinary workers and do not possess high technical knowledge. He added that Libyans can easily perform all the work that used to be carried out by foreign workers.

The brother leader of the revolution announced that all Libyan Arab citizens abroad have the right to return to the Jamahiriyah with total freedom and without being subjected to any punishment for what they had committed against their homeland. He said that all Libyans abroad have total protection and safety to return to their country where they will enjoy all their rights, including those who have been sentenced to death on condition that they will repent for what they had committed. He stressed that those who prefer to stay abroad and work against the interest of their homeland would be pursued and punished.

Tunisia Reportedly Expels Libyans After Detention

LD010028 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The Tunisian authorities expelled yesterday a number of Libyan Arab citizens after detaining them in one of the capital's prisons for one week. The Tunisian authorities stopped the wives and children of the Libyan citizens for accompanying them to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

King To Visit Libya, Accompany Al-Qadhdhafi to UN

LD021056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1010 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, sept 2 (KUNA) — King Hassan II of Morocco will visit Libya this month for talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi on a number of burning issues, it was reported here Monday.

AL-SIYASAH newspaper, quoting reliable Moroccan sources, said today that following his visit to Tripoli, date of which it failed to mention, King Hassan would travel, in the company of Libyan leader Al-Qadhdahfi, to New York to take part in the U.N. General Assembly meetings this month, held to celebrate the U.N. 40th anniversary.

The paper quoted the Moroccan sources as saying that King Hassan would deliver an important address before the General Assembly that would draw strong and positive reactions from the Arab and Western world, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, *AL-SIYASAH* quoted a senior Moroccan official as denying plans of a cabinet reshuffle, emphasizing that "the present government will stay."

Hassan Cables National Day Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD011506 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today marks the 16th anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution. On this occasion His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a congratulatory cable to Colonel Mu'ammar Abu Manyan al-Qadhdhafi, the general secretary of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the sisterly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamarihiriyah we are pleased to express to Your Excellency and to the dear Libyan people our warmest greetings and dearest hopes. We take this opportunity to express to your excellency our total satisfaction with the strong relations between our countries and with the brotherly links between us. We hope for further progress and development in our cooperation to the benefit of our two sisterly countries and our Arab and Islamic nations, which long for unity and solidarity, and which want to devote their efforts and mobilization in the service of our fateful issues, foremost of which is the consolidation of the pillars of the Arab-African Union and the broadening of its horizons so that it will reach the level of our aspirations and our goals.

We pray that Almighty God will grant you long good health, happiness, and continuous success, and we also beseech Almighty God to realize for the dear Libyan people the means of high standing, prosperity, and progress. Your Excellency president, [as heard] please accept our highest fraternal sentiments.

SUDAN

Democratic Unionist Delegation Leaves for Libya

JN021103 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — A delegation from the Democratic Unionist Party left here Saturday for Libya to attend the celebrations of September 1 Revolution at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

TUNISIA

Further Reportage on Tension With Libya

Kuwait Mediations 'Succeeded'

GF311455 Doha QNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 31 Aug (QNA) — It has been learned from Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis today that the Kuwaiti mediation between Tunis and Libya has succeeded in receiving the approval of the two countries on the condition that the joint meeting to settle the problem of expelling Tunisian workers from Libya should be on the level of experts, since Libya was insisting that the meeting should take place at the ministerial level.

These sources told the QNA correspondent in Tunis that the holding of the Tunisian-Libyan meeting on neutral territory has been ruled out on the basis that this problem should not cut the lines of contact between the two countries.

The same sources noted that it has been agreed that the experts will study all sides dealing with the organization of the administration of the Tunsian workers and ensuring their rights, as well as the question of trade contracts with Tunis annulled by the Libyan Government, on the condition that Kuwait continues mediation efforts to realize a meeting on the ministerial level.

Tunisian newspapers reported today that the Tunisian delegation will leave for Tripoli following Libya's September revolution celebrations, and that it will be led by Nasir al-Gharbi, chief of the Manpower and Immigration Department, and will be comprised of representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Economy Ministry, the central bank, and the social insurance fund.

Essebsi Comments on Mediation

GF311523 Kuwaiti AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 30 Aug 85 pp 1,21

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* phoned Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi yesterday. He was asked about the Kuwaiti mediation and the measures that will be carried out by Tunis. He said: The visit to Tunis by brother Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was an opportunity to express our readiness for the good efforts of Kuwait, headed by His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad, and we will not forget Kuwait's good efforts. It is true that efforts are still being made and we have not reached a final result, but the initiatives to clear the atmosphere are developed and good after the proposals that were made.

Question: There are reports that a meeting will be held on the foreign ministers' level between you and your Libyan friend in neutral territory, and maybe in Kuwait.

Answer: First, Kuwait is a friendly and fraternal state and is the first to take the initiative to clear the atmosphere in the relations between Tunis and Libya. For that reason some belive that the meeting will be held in Kuwait.

Question: Are there any other mediations and initiatives other than the Kuwaiti initiative?

Answer: Fraternal Morocco also made an attempt, as did some European countries, but the Kuwaiti efforts were the first.

Question: Has the insurge stopped of Tunisian deportees from Libya?

Answer: It is less than before.

Question: How many deportees are there per day, currently?

Answer: The most recent number to arrive were 270 deportees.

Question: What is the total number of deportees?

Answer: Approximately 27,000.

Question: Did you stop the media campaign?

Answer: There was no media campaign; we were broadcasting the statements and opinions of the deportees on the radio.

Question: Has the date been set for your meeting with your Libyan counterpart?

Answer: It has not been set yet.

Question: How optimistic are you?

Answer: We do not want to clash with anybody, but if we are attacked from any side we will not remain silent. We believe in dialogue. It is not possible to negotiate under threats. We are ready to negotiate when the threats stop, because we did not start the problem. We want an honorable solution.

Question: Is there anything else you would like to say?

Answer: On behalf of Tunis, its president, government, and people, we once again express our gratitude for the good efforts made by His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad, conveyed to us by brother Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and we also thank the fraternal people of Kuwait.

Assembly To Discuss Expulsions

LD311322 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Summary] The National Assembly is to meet in an emergency session on Monday to study the issue of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya. Meanwhile, the number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya from midday Friday 30 August to midday Saturday 31 August 1985 was 242, bringing the total number of expelled workers to date to 28,835.

Airspace Violation Protested

LD312339 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] It has been learned that a Libyan aircraft Saturday at 1100 flew over the Tripoli-Djerba air passage in a direction of (?900) over the sea. Then it returned in the direction 170 (?Ras Jedir) al-'Assah, thereby violating Tunisian skies over the territorial waters for a distance of 26 maritime knots, i.e. about 48 km. After this violation, the Tunisian Government protested to the Libyan authorities on this behavior that contradicts the international laws and the principles of good-neighborliness. It is worth mentioning that Libyan military aircraft violated Tunisian airspace on 18 August over the region of Wa'rah, and infiltrated 50 km inside Tunisian territory.

Party Officials Call for Unity

LD011348 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Monji Koli, member of the Politcal Bureau of the Socialist Destourian Party and personal representative of the president, Habib Bourguiba, stated last night in Aryana at an information meeting of party and administrative cadres in the region, that our regime is a popular, constitutional, and democratic one based on respecting neighbors and noninterference in their affairs. He said we are meeting at a critical time for the Tunisian people who in the past have experienced more difficult tribulations than the present ones and came out triumphant thanks to the wise leadership of the supreme combatant, the steadfastness of the Tunisian people, and their rallying in a united rank around their president, party, and strong regime. He said that the present tribulation was anticipated and expected from the Libyan regime.

The member of the Political Bureau added that the Tunisian regime is also based on democratic principles; it respects the views of others, believes in pluralism, and allows the existence of a society for the defense of human rights and the existence of opposition newspapers. Monji Koli stressed that unity among countries must emanate from deliberations and from the conviction of the parties concerned and not from imposition of force, threats, and intimidation. Above all it must rely on coexistence and solidarity in all fields. In this respect he pointed to the provocations and encroachments which the Libyan regime is practicing against its neighboring countries, including Tunisia, rejecting what it calls unity and their deviation from the contents of the *Green Book*.

He pointed out that by violating the trade agreements with Tunisia and its arbitrary and collective expulsion of Tunisian workers and its threat to use force, the Libyan regime seeks to shake the Tunisian economy, instill confusion in the ranks of the Tunisian workers and topple their strong republican regime.

The member of the Political Bureau emphasized the need to be alert and vigilant in order to defend the homeland and so that the Tunisian people will stand in a file on the side of the government and be prepared to make sacrifices and work for the absorption of the expelled Tunisian workers in the economic revolution, either by contributing to the [word indistinct] solidarity fund set up by the government or by abandoning in the present circumstances [words indistinct] such as asking for higher wages.

Monji Koli explained that asking for higher wages cannot be made by threatening to strike. Moreover we cannot possibly remain indifferent in this tribulation by waiting for outside assistance.

A meeting was held in the Al-Mansiri quarter in the capital by a large number of strugglers in southern Tunisia. It was chaired by Al-Bashir Zargh al-'Uyun, member of the Political Bureau and president of the Strugglers Advisory Council. He pointed out that the present circumstances require total vigilance, something which prompted the government and the Political Bureau to organize mass defenses throughout the country to back the efforts of the security men and the army. He said we all hope that we will not be forced to use these means, but if necessary events must not take us by surprise. What is important is that we must have strong unity and national unity demands that we be united. He said that the situation requires that we overcome all ideological differences and resist all the challenges.

The member of the Political Bureau pointed to the existence of certain extremists within who want to distract the attention of the government from resisting outside aggression. He said that during the time of colonialism we used the strike as a means to subversion so that we could weaken the colonialist, and colonialism knew that our intentions were political. But today if we do not think about the consequences of strikes, which are bound to be harmful to our nation and economy, then we are inattentive. We are now in a position which requires the mobilization of all efforts to confront the problem of the workers returning from Libya. We are with the workers. How can we then think of forgetting scores of thousands of workers expelled from Libya and, refusing to resolve their problems and call for a strike? Al-Bashir Zarg al-'Uyun said that to strike under such circumstances is treason, and that there are priorities which must be taken into consideration. The homeland stands above all considerations and anyone who does not take this fact into consideration and adopts a stance outside the national concensus is a traitor and must be resisted.

Al-Bashir Zargh al-'Uyun concluded his speech by underlining the need for further vigilance and rallying around the party and the government and resisting everything that might happen.

Total Expellees Updated

LD022023 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya, as from midday Sunday 1 September until 10 am this morning, Monday 2 September 1985, is 177 persons, according to the statistics of the General Department for National Security. Therefore, the total number of Tunisians expelled from Libya since the beginning of the expulsions by the Libyan authorities is 28,625 persons.

Algerian President Bendjedid Visits Tunis

Met by Bourguiba

LD021533 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1144 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Sfax, 2 Sep (TAP) — President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Monastir today on a friendly visit. President Habib Bourguiba greeted him at Sfax Airport.

Expresses Solidarity

LD021631 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] TAP learned from an informed source that President Chadli Bendjedid expressed today, during the talks with President Habib Bourguiba, Mr Mohamed Mzali, and the members of the government within the Fraternity and Concord Tunisian-Algerian Treaty, his solidarity and the Algerian people's solidarity with the Tunisian people in the current circumstance. The same source added that this solidarity will be shown on three levels: First on the popular level: The Destourian Socialist Party and the National Liberation Front will shortly present joint economic level: Within the framework of the Tunisian-Algerian joint committee it has been decided to work towards quickening the implementation of the joint projects, especially the borders projects, and to complete them before the fixed dates. Third on the security and defense level: President Chadli Bendjedid stressed to President Habib Bourguiba and to the Tunisian people that Algeria will always remain by Tunisia's side in good and bad times and under all circumstances.

Seen Off by Bourguiba

LD021637 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The friendly visit, which was paid today to Tunisia by President Chadli Bendjedid and which continued for several hours, ended. President Habib Bourguiba and his wife, Al-Majidah, saw the honored guest of Tunisia at the Presidential Palace in Skans. On this occasion, the supreme combatant expressed his appreciation of this fraternal initiative, which was considered by President Chadli Bendjedid as a duty. President Bendjedid, and the accompanying delegation left Skans-Monastir Airport at 1:15 pm

Health Ministry Denies Reports of Plague

LD301649 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Regarding what the Libyan news agency reported on 26 August about the appearance of plague cases [ta'un], a TAP correspondent contacted the health services department of the Ministry of Public Health which has categorically denied this report, stressing that no such disease cases were reported at all throughout Tunisia.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu on Constitution Commission

EA021331 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that in order to establish a People's Democratic Ethiopia, a capable constitutional commission, entrusted with the responsibility of preparing a draft commission, and which is enriched through public opinion, is clearly coordinated, and which fulfills the people's wishes, will be established. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, provisional military administrative council [PMAC] chairman and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces said this in his central report, presented to the third regular session of the WPE Central Committee, which started today.

In his report, the comrade secretary general said that the preparation of a constitution had reached a stage in which it required the active and extensive participation of the working people. He pointed out that great active and democratic participation of the working people in preparing the constitution is not only necessary, but is also their principal right, which is the result of their struggle. In his report, the comrade secretary general pointed out that as the first draft of the constitution is being completed, the immediate establishment of a constitutional commission is timely. He said that the commission would carry out discussions based on the directives it will issue on presenting the draft constitution for public discussion and on prepared forums. Based on public opinion, the commission will present an enriched and improved draft to the Wpe Central Committee.

Concerning the rehabilitation program, our comrade revolutionary leader said that a cut in all spheres in order to overcome the problems caused by the drought, clearly show our party's leadership ability, and our ability to deploy, in a coordinated manner, our (?country's) human and material resources.

He pointed out that in response to the call for assistance to overcome the problem, the food, medicine, clothes, transport and other necessary material aid provided by the world community in a humanitarian gesture, which will never be forgotten, was distribued quickly, and thereby the lives of millions of our citizens were saved. He said that during the period from October to August 1985, when an appeal for assistance was made, 9 million quintals of food was sent and distributed to our needy compatriots, and that in total, the assistance received was valued at over 1 billion birr. He expressed his gratitude to all the governments and international aid agencies which provided us with this assistance, and said that we are indebted to them.

The comrade secretary general said that during the period October to August, 7.5 million compatriots were provided with assistance. The figure includes those living in shelters and those outside. He said that 2 million children are being assisted in the shelter camps and that next year 200,000 compatriots will be resettled, bringing the number to 1.2 million including those for this year.

The comrade secretary general's report also calls for increased productivity in the agricultural sector of the economy, further strengthening our defense capability through people's participation, increasing the leadership role of the WPE and further strengthening workers' control, which is the manifestation of people's power.

On Strengthening Defense

EA022114 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] On the bravery of our revolutionary forces, Mengistu's report pointed out that they had once again proved that they were an invincible popular and revolutionary force that had broken the spirit of antipeople bandits. It added that our current priority task is to strengthen our defense capability through popular participation in all sectors under the slogan let all stand guard for the revolutionary motherland.

On developing the leadership role of the WPE, the report stated that the main basis for the strength and leadership role of the WPE is the ideological and organizational unity of its members. It added that given the necessity to reflect our party's leadership role in various sectors of society, the need to enhancing the capability of government (?institutions) is essential.

Continuing its meeting this afternoon, the third regular session of the Central Committee held discussions on the central report presented by the comrade secretary general, on forming [word indistinct] so as to continue the plan of action in a strengthened manner in 1985-86 on coordinated national efforts to collectivise Ethiopia's farmers in villages and on increasing livestock production for export. It has been announced that the meeting will continue tomorrow. Our comrade revolutionary leader's central report on the work done in the economic, political and social sectors and the results achieved was [word indistinct] during the meeting.

KENYA

Moi Urges Cease-Fire During Uganda Talks

EA021615 Nairobi KNA in English 1531 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi Sep. 2 — President Daniel arap Moi today sent the following message to General Tito Okello Lutwa, chairman of the Military Council and head of state of Uganda and Mr Yoweri Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army and chairman of the National Resistance Movement:

"Now that the peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the National Resistance Army will resume on Wednesday, 4th September 1985, I call upon the two parties to strictly observe the ceasefire to enable the talks to succeed. I appeal to all peace-loving Ugandans to desist from any acts which might lead to loss of life."

UGANDA

Council Press Conference Addresses Rumors

EA302004 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1730 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Ugandan Military Council news conference with Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, defense minister; Major General Basilio Olaro Okello, commander in chief of the defense forces; and Dr Ojok Mulozi, minister of information - live]

[Text] You can now hear the press conference with the Military Council led by the Head of State His Excellency General Tito Okello Lutwa. Over now to the press conference.

[Unidentified announcer] Thank you very much broadcasting house. However, the press conference is going to be conducted by the vice-chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, who is the minister of defense together with the chief commander of the Defense Forces, Major General Basilio Olaro Okello, who are in the studio to give you a live commentary.

[Unidentified speaker] Good evening. Over the past few days there has been (?a lot of) confusion in Kampala in the sense that a lot of rumors have frightened people away from their businesses and from their ordinary life, from the towns running to the villages. For instance, today, there was a rumor that certain members of the Military Council had resigned. As a result of this, a lot of people ran from town. Later, there was an announcement on the radio to say this was not true.

Similarly, there have been a lot of rumors about various groups, for instance, the Anyanya, who have come into town or the NRA were taking over the town. This has frightened all citizens.

We are, therefore, honored tonight to have various members of the Military Council who are going to throw some light on some of those rumors and who are going to tell us what exactly is happening and what is being doing by the Military Council to achieve safety for all the citizens of the country. In the studio with us we have Col Toko, who is the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense.

[Toko] Thank you. Good evening [words indistinct].

[Questioner] We also have Lt Gen Basilio Olaro Okello, who is the chief of Defense Forces and member of the Military Council.

[Okello] Good evening (?everybody).

[Questioner] We also have honorable Ojok Mulozi, who is the minister of information and broadcasting, and we even have some members of the [word indistinct] press who are based here in Kampala who are going to be talking to the members of the Military Council. I will start with Col Toko straightaway.

Colonel, you have just returned from talks in Nairobi and we are a little bit scared because there have been rumors that the talks have failed completely and NRA and the UNLA have not seen eye to eye. Now, what prospects do you see in the talks?.

[Toko] Thank you, very much. First of all, I would like to say that our trip to Nairobi was a continuation of the negotiating process that has been taking place between the Military Council and all the fighting groups. We have had in the 1st 2 weeks discussions with four groups; namely, on the 14th of August we met a group called FUNA which stands for Former Uganda National Army; on the 15th of August, we had a meeting with UFM, Uganda Freedom Movement; on the 18th we met UNRF, which is Uganda National Rescue Front; and then on the 19th, we met FEDEMU which is the Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda. Therefore, our (?days) in Nairobi was with the, we had a meeting with NRA. [sentence as heard] I returned with my delegation yesterday evening and it has been already announced on the radio the talks were adjourned to give both sides time for further consultations. And I would like to emphasize this time that the talks were not adjourned because we failed to reach any understanding. The discussions were held in a very brotherly atmosphere. We had 2 days of discussions under the chairmanship of the president of the Republic of Kenya, and the talks will continue next week. So, those who are spreading the rumor that the talks had failed completely and so on, I think that [indistinct words] Uganda.

[Questioner] Col Toko, can you give us an indication of the length of time when you think you can agree with NRA?

[Toko] Well, length of time I cannot give you precisely, but we hope as soon as possible. As you know, the Council has made it absolutely clear that to have a lasting peace in Uganda we must involve all forces (?and groups). When I say all forces [word indistinct], I am saying this includes NRA. And let no Ugandan deceive themselves or herself that by (?striking the peace) with one group only you have solved that problem.

I am glad to say that three groups, or rather four groups, have come forward, they have surrendered their arms to us, as well as their fighting forces. But, I would like to make one point clear, particularly in regard to (?UNFS) and FUNA. There have been a lot of rumors going on that Anyanyas are being brought back or that Amin's men are coming back. So, first of all, there is no such thing as Amin's men or Amin's army. These people who are being called Amin's army started their career in the military even during the British days. They served under the British, they served briefly under the prime minister then during the self government of Kiwanuka, they served under Obote, they served under Kabaka, they served under Amin, and some of them continued thereafter. Now, it is very strange for somebody just to pick out of all this (?one president in the chain, that is) [words indistinct] and, secondly, we feel that every Ugandan is entitled to live in Uganda, in his own way.

Therefore, our call to all Ugandans living outside Uganda to come back is a very genuine call to all citizens. And we are very much aware that some years back there were (?armed men) in our national army that were not citizens of Uganda. And, so, they are not the people we are welcoming back. I do not think the Military Council is so naive as to compound its problems by bringing back people whom we know very well had created a lot of problems in this country.

Now, if among the citizens who are coming back there are people who committed known crimes, and there is enough evidence to bring them to book, certainly the law will take its natural course. No citizen is exempted from this kind of behavior. So, I would like to make that particularly clear to the people of Uganda that you cannot solve the problem in Karamoja and, say, in the Luwero Triangle and leave fighting continued in [name indistinct] or you cannot have everybody in West Nile coming back and solve the problem in Karamoja and Mpigi District and Mukono District or hope that the Triangle does not form part of Uganda. Therefore, I would like to say very (?clearly) to look at the terms of policies in that light, that we are welcoming citizens back and we want them to be law abiding and it is our belief that all possible (?shades) must be brought into this peace process.

[Questioner] Well, Colonel, as much as you and I believe that the future of Uganda continues to be the concern of everybody, there appears to be a state of conflicting ideas between the people and the Military Council about the [word indistinct] movements, when you brought back the fighting forces to live together in Uganda. In case that a fighting group does not recognize the other one, that these are loyal, these are disobedient and (?things) of this nature, how are you going to reconcile these two or three fighting groups that are ready [as heard]. They've laid their arms.

[Toko] Well, we had on [date indistinct] of August a meeting, a joint meeting, with all the different fighting groups with whom we have already signed a memorandum of understanding. In this joint meeting, all the groups recognized one fact, and that is the cause for which they were fighting is no longer there. So, that is one point.

The second point is that they cannot disagree with each other because the cause is finished. They were not fighting among themselves. They were fighting a government which somehow did not live up to the expectations of these various groups and now that that government is out they have embraced the policy of reconciliation, forgiveness, and the call by the head of state for all Ugandans to come back: They are saying, well, the best we can do to bring peace in this country is to put down our arms and join hands with the government to build a new Uganda, a happier Uganda than we have had in the past.

If there are elements of indiscipline, for example, among the various groups, there may have been cases where there are troops walking in the (?jungle) in civilian clothes with guns. We told them already that this kind of act should be stopped. And it is our intention to ensure that (?wanajeshi) [soldiers]are a disciplined force. And the same applies to UNLA soldiers. This government is doing its best to try and educate them to understand what the cause is for. The UNLA did not take over the government in order to punish the people. The UNLA took over the government to try and give something better to the people of Uganda. So, we have to set the example to the people of Uganda.

Now, occasionally, you hear gunshots at night and so forth. I can assure you that these are not going off with the permission of the Military Council. These are some elements who, perhaps after drinking at night, they go and fire these guns. But, we are doing everything possible to apprehend such people. Already, I can inform you we have locked up a lot of officers, commissioned officers, and men for misbehaving, including among other things refusing to return vehicles of civilians.

[Questioner] In view of that point, the studio can continue with the questions: The rumors going on in town that Anyanyas are controlling the road blocks in Uganda's north, the NRA are controlling the blocks indeed, at (?Kathari) Road. How true is that (?reporting)?

[Toko] [Answer indistinct]

[Questioner] Is there any presence of the NRA near the towns who are controlling road blocks near the Kawempe in (?Luwero).?

[Unidentified speaker] No, Mpigi sides [as heard] on this side they are together with UNLA in (?Luwero), the (?road blocks are Mitiyana). They are there together. (?400) of them, they are with the UNLA together. They work together. You will confirm this: Toko, Minister of defense, himself [words indistinct]. Others, Mukono District: Yesterday I talked with their leader. They've (?got) a group there. And then on Sunday, I will go to visit them. They are there in their positions [words indistinct] to form a new army of Uganda.

[Questioner] Your Excellency, I would like to ask you again about the lawlessness being reported in Mukono, in particular, and Mbarara.

We received reports that in Mukono [name indistinct] and the police stations are not working and they say that citizens report that there is no work for them to kind of go to. We have received further reports that in Fort Portal, NRA are in control of that area and that they have started appointing their own chiefs. Would you please like to comment on this?

[Toko] Yes, first of all, respecting lawlessness, following the change on 27 July, 1985, many local administrators (?in Mpigi), including chiefs, took off and the reason for that in my opinion is very obvious. The previous government appointed these administrators politically [words indistinct] in various areas or villages. With the change, obviously, you cannot expect the NRA to suddenly switch to one [transmission break]. Others who did not take off had some kind of [indistinct words] and this is because I think the public were rather bitter the way these people treated them so they started (?helping) jungle law into their hands. That's the way things seem to have been done. But, by that time, the reports had been received by us.

As you know, we have already appointed a minister for local governments and he's in the process of streamlining the local administration in all district with the appointments of various people. We hope that in the peaceful (?basics) will be accomplished as soon as possible. [sentence as heard]

[Questioner] Any aware there is [word indistinct] (?fighting) going on?

[Unidentified speaker] It is true that there has been a problem and [words indistinct] as you know the English saying: Where two elephants are fighting the grass suffers; (?particularly) when the two forces clash then the problem goes to the innocent civilians within this area.

But, I think it is important for the people of Uganda to understand what they really want. Do they want peace? And, if so, are they able to analyze within time what is good for this country?

It is not good enough to, you know, go and shout at the fact that the security forces [word indistinct]; comes along the road and then tomorrow somebody comes and does the same thing. In the fighting areas, this has been rather unfortunate situation. In Luwero, you know, chiefs have been beaten up and some people have been killed. But this is largely by the local population, not by armed personnel and the Armed Forces. And the other day, [words indistinct]

You asked me something about Fort Portal. I would like to make one point very clear to the public of Uganda. (?UNLA) since the 27th July, has maintained a policy of peace: a policy of peace and people keep getting reports that oh, this is happening that is happening and so on. [Words indistinct] the country has lost much blood [words indistinct].

If we are going to react to some kind of situation that is come out in a very violent manner, then the whole peace process which we are trying to establish will be jeopardized. But that does not mean, a I have said before, that we are incapable of answering back if it becomes a question of answering back.

So, as far as our relationship with NRA is concerned, we have all agreed to maintain a cease-fire while the peace process is going on, and I still maintain that they are not moving to our area and we are not moving into their area. I would like to be clear. So anyone who comes tomorrow to tell the general public in Kampala, run away, come, should not be saying it, because there's no such a thing. There's no such a thing. (?outside) of maintaining the cease-fire, which has been agreed, until the talks are (?satisfactorily) concluded.

[Questioner] [words indistinct] On that issue, then there is still some rumors which you can (?strike). That UNLF soldiers are being disarmed in some areas north of Kampala, say in Gulu Road: Whats your comment? When did that happen?

[Toko] I wouldn't exactly know when, but there's always that story that was around. I think in the interests of the peace which you have (?said before), I would rather not answer that question.

[Questioner] But even still when we are still on this peace process, would it be useful for the country to have roadblocks?

[Toko] Yes, roadblocks are being mounted for negative purposes. Certainly when there is peace in a country, roadblocks are intended for purposes of apprehending habitual criminals and (?people) like that. Everybody knows clearly what those roadblocks around Kampala [as heard]. Upcountry, I can assure you if you drive to remote parts of Uganda, there are no roadblocks. [words indistinct] the country doesn't need permanent road blocks, but spot roadblocks are normal practice everywhere in the world.

[Questioner] I would like to ask the colonel if you could probably on this occasion help to elaborate on what kind of framework is being employed precisely in the appointing members of the Military Council or members to the cabinet because there is also this (?rumoring) that there is a stronger force maybe of people from a particular region or a stronger force of people [words indistinct] [laughter].

[Toko] I think it's even very clear that the Military Council advocates broad based government. Even within the council, the membership is very broadly based. At the moment, we have, for example the [indistinct word] who comes from Kitgum: We have me, I come from Arua. You have Brigadier Marua who comes from Ankole; Col [name indistinct] who comes from (?Chabaka); Brig Tito who comes from Tororo. You have Major Dr Kweya who comes from Gulu and Major Loumo who comes from Karamoja. So that you can see that there's a very broad base spread all over the country. The other thing, of course, is that membership to the Military Council [words indistinct], which I am not prepared to disclose here. That specific conditions. And as far as the public appointments are concerned again, as you know, the proclamation is very clear, (?simple) and they are appointed by the council on the advice of the prime minister. Points that are borne in mind obviously are political representation, religious representation, regional or tribal balance and so forth, and they are basically (?accommodated) in decent jobs. So we have to (?redo) the areas or regions where [words indistinct] the principle is that we must spread as widely as possible.

[Questioner] [words indistinct] what the Military Council intends to do on redeploying personnel, the armed personnel of the fighting forces who are now and are still coming back home? [words indistinct] and perhaps in this connection, if possible, you could perhaps explain as to what caused the removal of the Obote government by the military?

[Basilio Okello] Gentlemen, reorganize of the military — that one I cannot go deep in because we are still, we are in negotiations with other groups [words indistinct]. Let me go to clarify about to remove Obote. I think if I go back to 1971, when (?Obote) went to exile out [words indistinct] there was some — a meeting of unity in Moshi [words indistinct] groups who were just living there — for the unity [words indistinct] and when we came back here, we had one problem of fighting — UNLF [words indistinct] that is Army of Uganda. After that the government of Obote just continued to divide the people [words indistinct] some wrong allegation against people of Uganda, individuals and in the church. So we thought if we continue like that we may just bring (?another) problem — people may be fighting [passage indistinct]. [Words indistinct] the question of the army, the national army of tomorrow. [Words indistinct] little was accomplished is it not possible for this country to absorb all the fighting forces into a new army? [Words indistinct] so when the time comes to create a national army, emphasis will be given to the size and cardinal qualities and it must be broad-based as well. I think I just wanted to say (?that).

[Questioner] Here is an awkward question. [words indistinct] that the army intervened on 27 of last month to get rid of Dr Obote [words indistinct] Why didn't the Army intervene in 1980 during the general elections — if the elections were rigged by the then president [words indistinct] [laughter]

[Toko] That is a very (?catholic) question you are asking, but what I can say in this regard is that first of all, you heard Basilio saying that the Army did not want [words indistinct] to fight, [for] a national army of a country. [It] is not nice to fight amongst themselves. It is meant to defend the country [against] manipulation under the counter. Somehow they managed to split the national army into factional groups, and that resulted in making them lose their heads. As to why they did not intervene in the 1980 elections, I think we must mention the fact that the elections were organized by the computer, and probably it was this, that the whole process would be politically resolved. And when the years went by, and then the signs were that another election would come, probably this time another political party [laughter] would [words indistinct], the army were tired of ighting a war on too many fronts within a country hence [words indistinct].

[Questioner] I just wanted to ask, request the colonel to intimate, right now that the Military Council has taken the initiative to hold peace talks and so far they have gone very well. Memorandum of understanding have been initialled with at least, I think, four [anti-Obote] groups now and the other groups — they are being discussed. What is now the next stage, because at that stage is Museveni's memorandum of understanding? What are the plans of the Military Council and the government?

[Toko] That's a very good question. It is the intention of the Council to continue that process at various stages. Where we are now is that as soon as we have initialled memoranda of understanding with all these groups, then we will have what we call a peace conference. This conference will have representatives from all fighting groups. It will have representatives of elders from various districts and religious organizations and so on. At that conference major issues affecting the future of Uganda will be discussed and then to [word indistinct] the conference to give a basis, policy guidance to the Council and the cabinet for implementation within the interim period when we are (?holding talks) [word or two indistinct] and preparing the country for civilian democratic rule.

[Questioner] But on a similar issue, the reconstruction program, [words indistinct] these four fighting groups have come back to the country — Uganda. But there are other civilians who are also, I think, likely to come back. They might have gone out during this period. What programs do you have for them?

[Toko] We have first of all, even within Uganda, we have large numbers of citizens who have been displaced because their areas have been ravaged by war. These will need to be rehabilitated and repatriated to their place of origin and be resettled. Then we have the category of those Ugandans who have been living outside Uganda as refugees. They too need to be repatriated, resettled, and rehabilitated. Now a ministry of rehabilitation, as you know, has already been filled, we have a minister reeponsible there. They are working, very busy working, on programs of how this (?task) will be accomplished. the process of resettling people, repatriating refugees and rehabilitating the areas which have been (?left) as for example, roads were nonexistent in those areas which have been abandoned for a long time, schools are not there, hospitals — the structure may be there but you know, no staff and equipment and so on.

But all these things require money. Everything requires money. Government will do whatever it can to use its own limited resources but we have also made appeals to various organizations to come to our aid and already we are having a great assistance from the Red Cross and also some other aid organizations operating within Uganda. Already they are helping to resettle and repatriate refugees. It is a process which is likely to take a long time, more ithan say 3 years because when you have been living in exile for over 5 years you build a home; you establish. You do some business — or even those who dig, they have got crops they must harvest before finally returning home.

[Questioner] Will these include widows and orphans?

[Toko] Certainly, certainly that all part of rehabilitation (?process).

[Questioner] [Words indsitinct] The Military Council came up with a statement to the effect that [words indistinct] Prime Minister Paulo Muwanga [words indistinct] perhaps you could show some light as to what caused the removal [words indistinct] of Paulo Muwanga [words indistinct]

[Toko] Well, it is exactly as we say. Our policy is first of all security for all Ugandans. unity for our people and stability for the country as a whole. (?His) removal was in the interests of all these things (?we have tried to do).

[Questioner] (?Colonel) [words indistinct] because the Military Council in my opinion [words indistinct] (?groups) on this matter, (?who had) [words indistinct] the former prime minister [words indistinct] the Military Council and that is what people were very frightened that the leaders were not working (?together) [laughter]. [Words indistinct] of the rumors which came up in local papers that picked up this news, so the citizens are very worried that (?there are) [word indistinct] leaders of the country not working together, instead they are fighting each other. So where is our safety?

[Toko] If we are talking about the unity, let me make that point, those are the fighting forces. [word indistinct] If they were [word indistinct] divided [words indistinct] divided [words indistinct]. And in that — in that regime, (?they) hoped [words indistinct] the country people, but divide them. But some of them when they get up here [words indistinct] that type of rumors like that let people to be scared. Which is not true. I think just for (?that) I want the people of Uganda to understand that although a regime ruled them. The country is not entirely free of supporters of this regime.

It would be of great interest for them [words indistinct] regime and outside to hear that under the Military Council things are not going well. These are deliberate efforts on their part, you know, to mislead the general public and I really must appeal to Ugandan's that the Military Council cannot wash your minds or your brains with a chemical in order to say now we start a new chapter. It is up to each and every one of us to understand whether or not the military council is (?genuine) and to go out of your way to change your minds to (?change) [word indistinct] (?yourselves) to start a new chapter, for this is one opportunity which, I think, is very rare.

I must say, I can't recall of any [words indistinct] where groups that have been exchanging fire against one another get together under the chairmanship of one of them and discuss their problems to the extent of laying down their arms. I think this is a remarkable thing. So, it is up to the people of Uganda to play their role: They may not have been carrying arms, but have been carrying opinions in their heads, they have been carrying fixed views in their heads. So if they have [word indistinct] (?them again) to [word indistinct] any group has done and they come forward [words indistinct] (?better you say) you are tackling this thing which the Military Council is not tackling in the right way. The best you can do is to come forward and make those suggestions.

We welcome (?every) suggestion from everybody. The Council is not composed of jacks of all trades, we know that very well and rather than you making life difficult for yourselves — I am sure people don't enjoy trotting up and down in Kampala when the rumors come. So, we appeal to the public that come forward and (?pointing) possible problems — let's sit down and dicuss them. Don't go around scaring your friends and they break their legs for nothing. There is absolutely no need for that kind of panic. Upcountry people are living very happily. In Kampala, I say it time and time again, that the situation is absolutely under control. Now, that is the best I can tell you and I cannot [words indistinct] To assure you that the situation is under control.

[Questioner] Well, Colonel, from my observation what you have been saying Uganda is ready for peace. But how about the enemies of peace who would like such a situation to exist always — to see some people running up and down? What is the (?position) how are you going to deal with them?

[Toko] The only message I can give [words indistinct] is that if they are Ugandans, then the best way to solve the Ugandan problem is not by pointing the barrel of the gun [words indistinct]. I personally would like to think that there is nobody in this world who thrives on the belief that you know he wants the world to be absolutely chaotic. Even if for business purposes, you want the chaos in Uganda to continue [as heard] you need peace to enjoy that money you have earned out of the chaos. So peace is paramount. When there is peace everything else falls [word indistinct] and I am of the view that this country is large enough for each and every one of us. There is plenty for all of us to keep busy but for everybody to think, the best way to be employed is in government, I think is rather imbalanced.

[Questioner] [Question indistinct]

[Toko] [Words indistinct] they say: God helps those who help themselves. Unless Ugandans are prepared to help themselves when it comes to security matters, it is very difficult. You can't expect the police or the Army to have eyes everywhere. But the people of Uganda are our eyes, and if you see somebody spreading that kind of rumor, instead of running away, I would suggest you run to the nearest police station or the nearest security organization and report it. Things will be then brought under control.

[Questioner] [Passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] One of the problems we have faced in Kampala is citizens here are very afraid of people in uniform [words indistinct]. This is true because (?of what soldiers) have committed in the past [words indistinct], looting but we were encouraged recently when there was looting in Jinja, after [passage indistinct]

[Toko] That's a good point. I can assure you the Council is very firm in disciplining of soldiers when they are being drunken but I must emphasize one aspect that not everybody you see wearing uniform is a UNLA soldier. I must emphasize that point. Over the years, people have acquired uniforms and there is no secret that over the years some of the soldiers deserted the camps and even during the (?coup) some soldiers deserted. Now these will feature only at night or you know when they want to go and rob.

And I can assure you that any soldier found in uniform misbehaving is always dealt with very severely. Although we don't think that people believe we are not punishing them. The case of Jinja which you have just pointed out, is a typical example where a group of soldiers went and misbehaved. So we had to move in very, very fast and we thank the highest officials of the defense, that is the Peoples Armed Forces, went there, apprehended the people and the commanding officer of that unit (?was rapidly) [words indistinct]. This is the answer and that is how we continue to improve [word indistinct].

[Okello] [words indistinct] sometime during daytime in the evening they put on this uniform [words indistinct].

[Questioner] Well, as the commander of the defense forces, I think that is your most difficult task today [words indistinct] is it a true soldier? Is this not a true soldier? They are finding it rather difficult because there are too many barracks within Kampala and they are very few. There have been suggestions that barracks at least should be a bit far from the town or more military police personnel be employed. What is your comment?

[Okello] As the situation returns to normal, there is a plan to move the barracks far from the, so close from the town [sentence indistinct].

[Toko] I think this is a very important point to bear in mind. The size of our present army is a matter of [words indistinct]. The country has been literally [word indistinct] of the war since 1980, 81, and because of that [words indistinct] of the country which must be protected.

[Words indistinct] the military establishment to increase its establishment within the cities, as the commander of the Defense Forces has already said when things become normal, when there is peace the plan is to trim down and recruit a national army and I can assure you, we don't find a lot of fun to see soldiers looting all over the place. [Words indistinct] for soldiers to be in the barracks, in properly built barracks and [words indistinct] they go out within the military regulations and that is the ideal situation we would like to have. But right now, and for the last 5 years, the situation has not been ideal and I would like the public to understand it in that way. [sentence indistinct]

[Announcer] Thank you very much indeed. Finally we ask the minister of information and broadcasting to (?make) some concluding remarks.

[Molozi] Thank you very much. This is the second time within a week that you hear [word indistinct] directives from members of the defense council. My duty is small today I would like to welcome and thank again the vice chairman of the Military Commission and minister of defense, Col Toko, and the chief of Defense Forces Lieutenant General Okello, for having spared their time to come [words indistinct] to talk to you over this very important issue. Today [words indistinct] Military Council and cabinet meetings which lasted. Then we had other meetings which up to the time we started. So we thank you very much. I want to thank you [words indistinct]

These rumors in Kampala, in particular, is making this nation very cheap. People are just running without direction, and they don't even run in one direction. In all kinds of messy directions. It appears to me that there are some kind of (?saboteurs) within the city who create these stories. I appeal to you and after having heard from the defense council itself, is to restrain yourself, to behave maturely. Running cannot save you because if the situation is very bad, there is no one in Uganda or anywhere else who can run faster than a bullet. So please next time you get rumors, at least find out before you start running.

Secondly, I want to direct my appeal to the journalists both foreign and local. And this is a very important field. I am appealing to you as one who is a journalist himself and one who is now responsible for the ministry of information and broadcasting. Please don't write stories that you imagined. If there is anything you want to know, if there is any member of the defense council or member of the cabinet that you want to talk to for getting clear information [passage indistinct].

We are at a critical moment. It is in the interest of the nation that [words indistinct]. Then finally, the question of soldiers misbehaving here and there. Please, if you know of a case report it. [passage indistinct]

I say so because most people in Kampala they fear reporting these incidents. They say: Suppose no action is taken, these very people will come back on me so they are hiding information. So my appeal once again to you, if you want tranquillity and peace in our area, report these people. If they are soldiers they will be found out, if they are not soldiers they will also be found out. And I think, I will end my appeal there and thank the members of the Defense Council for coming to this studio and I want to repeat my invitation to them that we want to see more and more of them every time there is an issue and this appeal also goes to cabinet ministers, even religious leaders [passage indistinct]. There is a change now make use of it. Thank you.

[Announcer] Thank you, Mr Minister and again on behalf of the journalists present here and the journalists in town representing all papers, television and radio, we would like thank again all members of council for coming here to enlighten us on some the problems that are taking place in Kampala. Thank you very much.

Military Council, NRA To Resume Talks 4 Sep

EA011259 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello, has assured the nation that his government is determined to see that non-Ugandans do not take advantage of its policy of reconciliation. In a statement issued in Kampala this morning regarding the peace progress, reconciliation, and the rebuilding of a new national army, the general stressed that if there are Ugandans against whom there is evidence of a criminal record, government will ensure that the law takes its full course against such persons. He disclosed that the talks between the government and the National Resistance Army which began last week will resume on Wednesday 4 September, 1985 in Nairobi.

Gen Okello added that the government intends to start the process of restructuring and rebuilding a new national army which is broad based and truly reflective of the national character of Uganda. In this regard the government will take particular care to ensure that nonnationals are not allowed into the new army.

Finally, the head of state expressed the hope that all the people of Uganda will give the government their fullest cooperation, support, in the execution of this policy. Under the peace process undertaken by the government to stop bloodshed in the country, the new administration has already reached understanding with four groups which have been fighting the ousted Obote government. These include, the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement, FDM, the Uganda Freedom Movement, UFM, the Uganda National Army, FUNA, and the Uganda National Fund, UNRS.

Okello Optimistic on Talks

EA021848 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Olara Okello, has expressed optimism that peace talks which will resume in Nairobi on Wednesday between the Uganda Government and the National Resistance Army will be successful. Addressing a press conference with the representatives of the two fighting forces which have already reached understanding with the government, Lt Gen Okello reiterated the Military Council's determination to achieve peace through negotiations. He (?explained) that progressd has been made with several groups and the council is now awaiting the outcome of the Nairobi peace talks in order to forge ahead with the peace program. On the situation in the country, the chief of the defense forces called on the public to report to the authorities criminals who are harassing people at night.

A representative of the Uganda National Rescue Front, the UNRF, Major Onzi, again explained why his group took up arms to fight. He said that aftr the 1979 liberation, most of those who were in the army had to flee the country for safety as they were only returning to their homes thereby being denied their national identity [sentence as heard]. The group decided to fight for their constitutional rights. Maj Onzi assured the press that his group was committed to peace through negotiations. Not by the use of the gun.

Speaking for the UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement], Mr (Jack Sadiki) cautioned Ugandans that unless they accept and recognize the existence of various religious groups, ethnic, idiological and other differences, the peace which the country is now enjoying will be short-lived. He advised Ugandans not to (?fall) on cheap politics based on minor differences.

NRA Demand for Seats Rejected
NC022001 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Kampala, Sept 2 (AFP) — Uganda's Army commander, Lieutenant-General Bazilio Olara Okello, today said that it would not be possible to agree to a demand from the guerrilla National Resistance Army (NRA) for half the seats on the ruling Military Council.

Lt.-Gen Okello, who led the July 27 coup that toppled President Milton Obote, told reporters in Kampala that with all the other movements in the East African country, giving half the seats to just the NRA would virtually leave nothing for the rest. His statement came just two days before the Military Council is due to resume peace talks in Nairobi with the NRA, which is led by a former Ugandan defence minister, Yoweri Museveni. The NRA waged a four-and-a-half-year guerrilla war against the Obote regime.

The authorities here have been reluctant to talk about the Nairobi peace talks since they were adjourned last Tuesday after just two days, as the two sides had agreed not to issue any press statements until an agreement was concluded. But the statement from the blunt Army commander today suggested the NRA will have to scale down its demands for seats on the Military Council if a peace accord is to be struck in Nairobi.

Chairman Outlines Policy to Cabinet Ministers
EA301828 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has outlined the policy framework within which the new cabinet is to operate. In his inaugural address to the cabinet, the general urged cabinet members to constantly bear in mind that they are not in cabinet as representatives of the political parties to which they may be affiliated to. Their primary task, he declared, is to unite the people of Uganda and to desist from the politics of dividing them.

In this connection, the chairman impressed upon the ministers to keep in close contact with the people of Uganda, to listen to their views and inform them about all aspects of government policy. The chairman urged ministers to bear in mind what he described as leadership by example. He argued that if ministers are disciplined and keep strict office hours, he is sure that the staff under them would follow their good example.

He informed the Cabinet that he is greatly concerned about the country's finances. He called for strict control of public funds and accountability in all matters on public funds. Gen Tito Okello Lutwa also cautioned ministers against the scourge of corruption. He strongly advised ministers to keep their names clean and to stay clear of the corrupt practice of seeking percentage commission on public contracts. Finally Gen Tito Okello urged ministers to adhere to the Cabinet tradition of collective responsibility and work as a united national team.

Prime Minister Addresses Executives on Economy
EA311752 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Speech by Ugandan Prime Minister Abraham Waligo on 28 August to executives of major Ugandan industries, commercial banks and credit unions, at the Bank of Uganda building, Kampala — recorded]

[Excerpts] Honorable ministers, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, I wish to thank you for having responded positively to my invitation to come here at such a short notice. I realize that some of you have had to travel long distances to come to Kampala for this meeting. Traveling in Uganda these days is not an easy exercise as it involves a lot of financial cost as well as a number of other inconveniences.

Ladies and gentlemen, the reason for my calling you here this afternoon is a simple one. First of all, as you are all aware, a new administration came into being just little over a month ago. This administration under the overall guidance of the Military Council has invited all Ugandans to continue with the work of building our country and more specifically, government is asking the industrialists and businessmen to play a more active role to ensure that the industrial and commercial activities of this country continue as before.

Now, when I was appointed minister of finance a couple of weeks back, one of the first matters that I thought should receive my immediate attention was to try and find out how commerce and industry in Uganda could be sustained and, indeed, improved. Further, I wanted to assure persons who take the initiative to invest locally that government will give them much more support than mere risky commission agents. In order to do that, I thought it imperative to first of all meet you in an informal gathering like this one to exchange ideas and thoughts on how we could go about our work of improving the economy of this country. I know you have a lot of ideas which the Ministry of Finance and, indeed, the Government of Uganda would harness in its efforts to improve the industrial output and commercial activities in our country.

Ladies and gentlemen, this gathering is firstly to hear your views on how we can collectively play a more effective role in the industrial and commercial sectors of our economy. I will, therefore, expect you to be frank and candid when exchanging ideas on these matters. I propose, that in order for us to derive maximum benefit from our meeting this afternoon we address ourselves to the common matters more specifically. First, resumption of normal trade and commerce following the recent events in the country. I have in mind, for example, companies and industrial units which were looted and/or damaged during the first few weeks. Government would like to know in a general way the nature and extent of damage and to receive constructive proposals as to how to rectify the situation taking into account the very limited resources, both local and foreign, available to it.

As regards industrial production, we should address ourselves to the manner in which our industrial output can be improved. We should identify vital needs in this regard and put forward proposals as to alleviate the situation. Emphasis should be placed on rehabilitating existing industries and encouraging new foreign investments. Third, [as heard] the meeting should also address the question of stepping up of our export earnings. I expect you to be more forceful and imaginative in this respect so that ways and means are explored of enlarging our export base. Fourth, many of you are perhaps already aware of the existence of the Preferential Trade Area, that is PTA, clearinghouse. The Bank of Uganda, through your commercial banks, circulated a statement explaining the existing and proposed mode of utilization of the arrangements under the PTA clearinghouse mechanism.

Essentially, PTA clearinghouse is designed to facilitate trade among member-states of the PTA but providing for payment in local currencies for intra-member-state transactions over a period of 75 days. For the necessary modalities of this matter, I will ask the governor who has had the opportunity to attend a number of meetings on the clearinghouse which is composed of governors of central banks to explain this in some detail. Fifth and finally, if any of you have any questions on these matters and on any other matter which is pertinent to the purpose of our meeting, I and my colleagues will try our best to answer them as best as we can. As I said in my opening remarks, I would like this afternoon first of all to listen to what ideas you have about the improvement on our industrial and manufacturing sectors as well as the early resumption of normal trade transaction.

The government is very active and its policy has been stressed: Import permits are not going to be given to items that are manufactured locally unless proof can be produced that either a local manufacturer is unable to meet the order, say in time; or two, the price is prohibitive; or three, the product is inferior. Well, in the case of the product not being very good, we shall ask the local manufacturer to give us samples which we will send overseas for testing and confirmation that they are inferior to what would have been brought otherwise.

Let this be clear. There have been cases, and numerous cases in the past, when people have imported items for which local industrialists have taken the trouble to [words indistinct]. They have been hanging around to get a thousand dollars for a spare part or an input, they have not got that foreign exchange. On the contrary, import permits have been issued for the same goods at high prices; now I don't want to be other than clear. This is a policy you follow from now on.

About the float, of the shilling than [as heard] free importation, and about the IMF: First of all, in the case of the float, we have not, the new administration has not really had sufficient time to study all aspects of the policy of the float in order to be able to come up with some meaningful suggestions and a proper declaration. Please give us time, a little bit more time to do so. You stated that [words indistinct] imported and reexported to neighboring countries. If that is the case, you here, as importers and you here as reexporters: Where do your interest lies? The ordinary man in the streets only goes to buy a razor blade, it is the big businessmen and industrialists and the people who have got a lot of resources who would negotiate a deal for the goods just to use Uganda as enroute point to go out.

So it is you with your knowledge and the companies and the interests you represent are aware of I and surely you will give us the information, and try to deter your friends from doing so. You know that you actually attributed this to the question of that foreign exchange is easier to get here than may be in some neighboring countries. I am not going to comment on that. All I am going to ask you to do is if you are genuinely taking foreign exchange for Uganda to import goods into Uganda, it is a shame that you again will send these goods away than the local man has had no benefit.

Coming now to the IMF, I would like to clarify one thing about the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Uganda is voluntarily a member of the World Bank group and a member of the International Monetary Fund. Uganda has not been forced to join these organizations and it could resign any minute. It so happened that up to now, Uganda feels that there are some advantages in joining these organizations. The World Bank, for instance, is giving us between 45 and 50 percent of assistance in regards to foreign money from outside. The IMF we had successive programs which were freely negotiate and agreed. [sentence as received] Any insinuation that we are other than through, that we are being forced to implement a policy, should probably, if they are happen to be true, should be matters that have gone by [sentence as heard]. As we have not, the present government has not had any force brought to bear on it in respect of accepting one or other of any of the policies.

Every year there are joint World Bank, IMF annual meetings which Uganda religiously attends. At first meetings, matters of financial policy are discussed, monetary reforms are discussed, ideas are brought from all member-states, and you can take or leave whatever you want. So I hope, that in our relationship, in the relationship of the new administration with both the World Bank group which has already come up with open arms and the IMF which has greed to continue to present at your invitation although we dont have a running program just now. I think these are very good signs. Please any misunderstanding on these issues should be clarified here and now. Admittedly, admittedly there has been a lot of criticism of some organizations including, for instance, the IMF from member-states but they are free to do so and we will criticize the IMF if we find that it is trying to tell us to do things which we don't think are in the best interest of the country. But at this meeting and on this occasion, I would like to say that our association both with the World Bank and the IMF are in our view in the interests of Uganda.

Military Spokesman on Reconciling Soldiers

EA021025 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Uganda Peace Talks to Resume"]

[Excerpt] A Kampala newspaper, *MUNNO (YOUR FRIEND)*, reported yesterday that a soldier, Sergeant Sokolo, had been arrested in connection with the disappearance last June of opposition MP, Sebastian Sebugwawo. Sebugwawo has not been since being abducted by a group of soldiers near Kampala.

The Uganda military government has reached some understanding with some of the warring groups in Uganda, military spokesman told the *KENYA TIMES* over the weekend.

In a telephone interview with the *KENYA TIMES* the spokesman said the understanding had been that after some vetting the soldiers of the warring group will be absorbed into the main Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA). He said the understanding had been reached in the spirit of rconciliation and should not be seen as a move to recruit soldiers loyal to ex-dictator Amin.

The spokesman said there were three major warring groups and part of the understanding with some of the groups had been that their soldiers would be absorbed into the mainstream. He said it would be done without any discrimination and that one of the warring groups the military government had reached an understanding with happened to come from the West Nile where Amin was born. He said: Some of these soldiers, most of whom had fled to Zaire and Sudan, had joined the army even before Amin became Uganda's president. He added: We cannot discriminate against all of them nor can we discriminate wholesale against the Langi tribe simply because the deposed President Obote came from that tribe.

If the spirit of reconciliation was to be meaningful, the Military Council would have to select the bad from the good elements, he said. He explained that those facing some charges would have to answer to them but those with clean records would be absorbed. Those to be recruited into the Uganda National Army must be Ugandan citizens and not foreigners. We know that most soldiers in the NRA [National Resistance Army], led by Museveni, are foreigners. When it comes to recruiting them, that must be considered.

The spokesman described the situation in Uganda as peaceful and very calm. He invited the press to go there and see for themselves. Other reports said there was sporadic gunfire in Kampala on Saturday night and several explosions were heard within the city coming from a distance. No explanation has been given for the gunfire but traffic in Kampala was normal yesterday morning.

A car backfiring in the streets of Kampala brings anxious looks and a false rumor here last week that General Okello had resigned threw the city into panic as offices and shops closed early and people rushed home.

Minister Urges Citizens To Come Out of Exile

EA312135 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Wilson Toko, has again appealed to all Ugandans to come out of the bush and exile and join hands with their fellow countrymen in restructuring a new and safer Uganda where peace, security, unity, and stability prevail. He was addressing the leaders of two groups known as the Uganda Revolutionary Movement and Uganda Democratic Salvation Union. He reiterated the Military Council's policy to involve all forces at play in the peace process. Col Toko called upon the leaders of the two organizations to prevail on their members to come out of the bush.

The chairman of the Uganda Democratic Salvation Union, Mr Rashid (Kimera), expressed his organization's total support to the military government and appealed to his brothers still in the bush to come out. The acting chairman of the Uganda Revolutionary Movement said his organization is fully behind the policy of peace, unity, security, and stability of Uganda. He also expressed total support to the Military Council in defending peace in Uganda.

Nairobi Paper Says UNLA Troops Joining Rebels

EA311458 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English
31 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Henry Gombya "in Kenya": "Uganda Soldiers Joining Rebels"]

[Text] Reports reaching Kampala from areas in which guerrilla movements are operating say some members of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) have now begun joining the National Resistance Army [NRA] of Yoweri Museveni.

Some of the soldiers have decided to join the NRA allegedly because of reports that some of former President Idi Amin's soldiers are being integrated into the UNLA to fight a possible war with the NRA. One soldier, an intelligence officer in the UNLA who had been operating in the Luwero triangle during the Obote regime, told reporters in Kampala yesterday morning that after what they suffered during the Obote regime fighting Museveni's guerrillas, most of his colleagues were not willing to fight another war with the NRA.

The intelligence officer, who wished to remain anonymous said it was unfortunate that the chief of the defence forces, Lt. Gen. Basilio Olara Okello, had agreed to bring back Idi Amin's soldiers. He mentioned notorious soldier Juma Ayego, nicknamed Juma Butabika which means Juma the mad, who he said has been brought back by the Military Council and is being accommodated at a plush hotel in Kampala. Juma Ayega was head of the military tribunal during the Amin regime which sentenced to death a British writer, Dennis Cecil Hills. Hills was only saved from the hangman's noose by the then British foreign minister, James Callaghan, who personally came to Kampala to secure his release.

The UNLA man also said other notorious Amin characters like Major Onzi, Col. Mondo, Col. Hassan Elly Baka, Simba and others, are among former Amin soldiers who have been allowed to return home and join the army.

The officer said he cannot forget how these men killed people in Uganda and that to include them in the UNLA was an abuse to those who formed the army after Amin's overthrow in 1979. This officer said he and several others in the UNLA have decided to join hands with the NRA in order to stop further bloodshed that might take place.

The report of soldiers joining the NRA to fight Amin's men comes at a time when there are other reports in Kampala that Amin's former men are now going about town claiming buildings and business premises that used to belong to them under Amin's rule. These are the Asian shops that were taken by soldiers after Amin expelled Asians of British origin from Uganda in 1972. Several Kampala residents who occupy those shops and buildings have now started to panic and are said to be looking for residential housed and places of business elsewhere.

There are also reports that more and more men from the north of Uganda who were Amin's soldiers but had gone into exile in the Sudan in 1979, are continuing to be brought into Kampala. These have been taken to places like Masaka, Luwero, Mpigi and Mbarara, allegedly to bolster the UNLA if the NRA decides to launch new offensives.

Other reports say the National Resistance Army, is ready to resume fighting if peace talks with the country's ruling Military Council expected to resume in Nairobi next week fail.

Government Said Reinforcing Positions

JN301054 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Kampala, 30 Aug (SUNA) — Informed Sources here said today that the military government in Uganda began to reinforce government forces' positions in several areas, particularly those surrounding the capital, Kampala, and the country's western regions. The sources disclosed that the reinforcement operation is being carried out by transferring forces from the Ugandan National Resistance Army Movement and the National Ugandan Liberation Movement, both of which joined peace efforts recently. These sources added that the transfer of these forces, which began last Monday, from the country's north and the western Nile is still continuing at an average of two flights daily.This is in order to confront any developments that may occur if talks with (Yuri Mosifi), leader of the Ugandan resistance movement, fail.

Okello Cited on Departing DPRK Army Instructors

AB030800 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Kampala, Sept 2 (AFP) — North Korean military instructors which helped the Ugandan Army under the ousted Milton Obote regime are leaving the country because the North Korean Government is worried over their safety, Ugandan Army Commander Bazilio Olara Okello said today. Lieutenant-General Bazilio Okello told reporters that the ruling Military Council had found it necessary to ask the North Koreans to return home. A decision will have to be taken later by the Military Council on whether the North Korean instructors should be recalled to the country, he said, adding "We will call them back if their presence is desired." The Koreans were believed to have been assisting the Ugandan Army in counter-insurgency operations.

IMF Assures Prime Minister of Assistance

EA301751 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Uganda Government in the process of establishing peaceful conditions in the country and the situation will soon return to normal. This assurance was given to the representative of the IMF, Mr (Siya), by the new prime minister, Mr Abraham Waligo. Mr (Siya) assured the prime minister that the fund was willing to cooperate with the Uganda Government and give all possible assistance as may be defined by Ugandans. During their talks the two discussed relations between Uganda and the IMF.

BURKINA FASO

Government Institutes New Terms, Cabinet Changes

AB011045 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The National Council of the Revolution [CNR] last night made important decisions which Captain Soule Mohamed hereby brings to your knowledge:

[Begin Mohamed recording] The following terminologies: law, decree, and order have been canceled from the legislative and regular vocabulary in Burkina Faso. They have been replaced by the following: Zatou, Kiti, and Rabo. These present terminologies surpass the concept of bourgeois law by their revolutionary content.

Zatou, which is issued by the president of Burkina Faso, represents the desire of the people. Kiti is issued by the president of Burkina Faso and can be contersigned by ministers. Rabo is issued by the following authorities: ministers, high commissioners, and prefects.

Zatou is proclaimed; kiti is pronounced; and rabo is announced.

The fatherland or death, we will overcome!

[Dated] Ouagadougou, 31 August 1984

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Kiti No 85001 CNR PRES: In view of the declaration of 4 August 1983, the president of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso pronounces:

Article 1 — The Council of General Coordinators delegated to the chairman of the CNR is hereby dissolved.

Article 2 — The present kiti, which comes into effect as of 31 August 1985, will be published in the Burkina Faso National Gazette.

[Dated] Ouagadougou, 31 August 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Kiti No 85002 CNR PRES on the creation of the management structures of the revolutionary executives of Burkina Faso:

In view of the 4 August 1983 declaration and of Kiti No 85001 CNR PRES, the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso pronounces:

Article 1 — The present kiti is aimed at defining the structures which will organize and direct the revolutionary executive in Burkina Faso.

Article 2 — The management structures of the revolutionary executive in Burkina Faso are: the People's Commission in Charge of Ministries, the Ministerial Administrative Committee, and the Ministerial Council.

Article 3 — Other kitis will be pronounced to specify the functioning of these various structures.

Article 4 — The present kiti, which takes effect from 31 August 1985, will be published in the Burkina Faso National Gazette.

[Dated] Ouagadougou, 31 August 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Kiti No 85003 CNR PRES on the composition of the Revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso:

In view of the 4 August 1983 declaration and Kiti No 85001 CNR PRES of 31 August 1985 and Kiti No 85002 CNR PRES of 31 August 1985, the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso pronounces:

Article 1 — The following comrades are appointed ministers in order to serve the militant people of Burkina Faso and to work whenever and wherever in their supreme interest:

Minister of state to the Presidency of Burkina Faso and minister of justice:
Captain Blaise Compaore
Minister of popular defense and battalion commander:
Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani
Minister of external relations and cooperation:
Bassile Guissou
Minister of economic promotion:
Captain Henri Zongo
Minister of planning and popular development:
Youssouf Ouedraogo
Minister of agriculture and livestock:
Seydou Traore
Minister of water resources:
Michel Tapsoba
Minister of health:
Major Abdul Salam Kabore [as heard]
Minister of budget:
Adele Ouedraogo
Minister of financial resources:
Justin Damo Barro
Minister of commerce and people's supplies:
Mamadou Toure
Minister of national education:
Philippe Somet
Minister of higher education and scientific research:
Issa Tiendrebeogo
Minister of equipment:
Leonard Compaore
Minister of transport and communications:
Alain Koeffe
Minister of family welfare and national solidarity:
Josephine Ouedraogo
Minister of information and culture:
Ouattamou Lamien

Minister of environment and tourism:
(Beatrice Dami Ba)
Minister of labor and civil service:
Fidele Toe
Minister of territorial administration and security:
Nongo Ernest Ouedraogo
Minister of sports and leisure:
(Sansa Da)
Secretary general of government and of the Council of Ministers:
Rayatigoungou Emmanuel Zongo Kabore
Article 2 — The present kiti nullifies all contrary dispositions.

Article 3 — The present kiti, which take effects as of 31 August 1985, will be published in the Burkina Faso *NATIONAL GAZETTE*.

[Dated] Ouagadougou, 31 August 1985

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara [end recording]

New Military Regions Announced

AB302226 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Council of General Coordinators of Burkina Faso met today, 30 August 1985, under the chairmanship of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. Upon the proposal of the Ministry of National Defense and War Veterans, the council adopted a draft decree on the setting up of military regions in Burkina Faso. The draft decree provides for the setting up of six military regions with six command posts listed as follows:

First Military Region: command post situated at Dori;

Second Military Region: command post situated at Ouahigouya;

Third Military Region: command post at Dedougou;

Fourth Military Region: command post at Bobo-Dioulasso;

Fifth Military Region: command post at (?kombissiri);

Sixth Military Region: command post at Fada Ngourma.

This structuring is in line with the CNR's great concern to always render our army operational in its missions of defending and protecting the Burkinabe people. Other complementary informations will be brought to the knowledge of the public tomorrow.

Pioneers Demonstrate at U.S., Other Embassies

AB301040 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The truth often comes out of the mouth of children. Yesterday, the truth concerning the ignoble apartheid system was shouted loud and clear by thousands of Kadiogo children organized within the pioneer movement. They denounced and condemned all those who give support to the terrorists of Pretoria and who, with them, have their hands soiled with the blood of our brothers who are dastardly assassinated. This truth the children shouted in front on the embassies of the United States, the FRG and South Korea during a mammoth march of support for the children of South Africa.

[Begin unidentified pioneer recording] Our black brothers have no right to go to the same schools as the white, nor use the same places of leisure and the same areas. For the same work, our black brothers are paid salaries ten times less than those of the whites, and all these go on with the complicity, the blessing and support of all countries that have their embassies there, especially the imperialist big powers. We, the pioneers of Burkina Faso, demand all these countries to close their embassies in the racist country and stop all trade including the sale of arms to the racist.[end recording]

That was the first declaration of the pioneers during their march yesterday. The second declaration concerns the arrest of Comrade Michael Soussouddis:

[Begin unidentified pioneer recording] Declaration No 2: We, pioneers of Burkina Faso, strongly denounce the unfair arrest of our black brothers. On this subject, under what law is your government detaining Comrade Michael Soussouddis, cousin of John Jerry Rawlings. Is it his fault if an American in love with him tells him stories? You should rather hold the American responsible. It is she who betrayed the CIA, thus proving to us that the CIA actually exists in Africa. We demand that John Jerry Rawlings' cousin be released. We demand that the CIA should stop interfering in the affairs of our countries.

Down with the CIA! Down with CIA agents! Down with imperialism!

Forward with the liberation of the oppressed! Forward with the unconditional release of Michael Soussouddis!

Fatherland or death, we will win! [end recording]

Sankara Grants Audience to Cuban Delegation

AB300939 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, granted audience last night to a 4-man Cuban delegation. The delegation, led by Comrade Jorge Valdes Risquet, member of the Cuban Communist Party, was introduced to the President's Office by Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. Here is an excerpt from the interview Comrade Valdes had with reporters after the audience.

[Begin Risquet recording in Spanish with sentence by sentence translation into French] The conversation we had with President Sankara, which was held in a frank and friendly atmosphere, centered around this concept. We talked about the serious situation existing in the Third World, characterized by the external debt which has already reached some billions of dollars, and which is weighing heavily on our people. We also analyzed the situation in Africa, especially of the people who are victim of drought and famine, which have already brought death to thousands of people in Africa. Yet there are big countries like the United States and the countries of the European Economic Community, which have surplus of food, and who still claim debts from people who cannot pay back. Because of the food donations they give, they want to influence the political viewpoint of the people who receive these donations.

We also talked about the situation in Latin America, and the struggle being waged against the payment of external debts; and, we particularly talked about the struggle of the Central American people against American intervention in Nicaragua, [words indistinct]. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Unification Party Probated, Registered

AB021800 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The Liberian Unification Party [LUP] has been probated and registered. Disclosing the information this morning when the party was registered, Probate Judge Luvenia Ash-Thompson said the probation of the party's documents was based upon a mandate received from the INA [Interim National Assembly] not to entertain any objection against the party. Speaking further, Judge Thompson said with this mandate, she had no alternative but to probate LUP since the INA has legislative and executive powers making that body the highest decisionmaking group in the country. Judge Thompson expressed surprise at reports that the Liberian Unification Party case was to have been heard today when in fact the court of probate did not give any such information.

Commenting on the next step of the party, the party's chairman, (Leslie Green), said the party would now start working toward its participation in the upcoming elections. The probation of LUP brings to four the number of political parties now qualified to contest in the October general elections in Liberia.

LAP Legalized for Elections

AB301107 Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Aug 29 (AFP) — Liberia's probate court today legalized a third political party, the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) of lawyer Tuan Wreh to take part in the elections which is to return the West African state to civilian rule on October 15. The move followed advice from the interim government here on Monday to the probate court and the Supreme Court to "entertain no objections against LAP," or against the Liberia Unification Party of Gabriel William Kpoleh. Those two parties "up to now have shown no inclination to promote or preach ideologies alien or detrimental to our national existence," the government had said. Socialism and communism are seen by the pro-Western government here as alien ideologies.

The other two parties so far admitted to take part in the poll are the Unity Party of Edward Kesselly and Liberian leader Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).

Ministry Prohibits Gatherings by Banned Parties

AB301041 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The Justice Ministry in Monrovia has prohibited all gatherings aimed at promoting the political cause or party interests of proposed political parties banned by the Interim National Assembly, the INA. A Justice Ministry release signed by Minister Jenkins Scott informed all members, chairmen, and leaders of the banned parties that the prohibition included gatherings at banned party headquarters, street corners, and other public places. The release said: Except where duly authorized to do so by the Justice Ministry, such gatherings were prohibited.

NIGERIA

President Babangida Speaks to Diplomatic Corps

AB301345 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1215 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Address by Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria, to the diplomatic corps at State House, Marina, on 30 August — recorded]

[Text] Members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, the acting Dean of the diplomatic corps, Excellencies, I (?first) have to brief you on the recent changes which have occurred in the government of our country and solicit through you the understanding and support of your government and organizations. I am grateful to you for your presence at such short notice.

When the Armed Forces took over the government of this country in December 1983, it was with the aim (?stopping) the trend in economic and social decline [words indistinct]. Regrettably, events have shown over the 15 months that the leadership was incapable of taking the country out of its economic and social predicaments, into which it had been plunged by the civilian administration (?between the period of September 1979 and December 1983). In particular, it became clear that the leadership lacked the cohesiveness and unity of purpose that were very indispenable for the fulfillment of the objectives which the armed forces has set as their goal. The situation was compounded by the action of some government functionaries and organizations which seize the opportunities (?that came to them) to infringe upon the basic liberties of our freedom-loving peoples. The new sense of hope which the (?advent) of the civilian administration had raised and the readiness and patience of our people were therefore soon to die.

Excellencies, it was to forestall a further deterioration of the situation that the Armed Forces decided to change its leadership peacefully. The administration is fully aware of the enormous task before it, not the least of which is the credibility gap created by the immediately preceeding administration.

My colleagues and I in the Armed Forces Ruling Council are, however, undaunted. First and foremost, we believe that Nigeria will not and indeed cannot perform its [words indistinct] without a strong domestic base. Therefore the administration is giving a top priority to measures which will (?strengthen) this aim.

As I said in my maiden broadcast, the measures being taken are aimed at restoration of the first [words indistinct] the fundamental rights and civil liberties of our people, assurance of their security, and the improvement of their standard of living. Your Excellencies will be aware (?in this connection) that the decrees and administrative orders which [words indistinct] of the Nigerian public will be reviewed. I am pleased to take this opportunity to declare once again, therefore, that this administration attaches the greatest importance to constructive and helpful criticism as well as the freedom of the press and to declare further that the administration also attaches the greatest importance to fundamental human rights. A physical improvement in the standard of living, as far as we are concerned, will not come overnight. It is nonetheless feasible to take some meaningful actions now just to alleviate the deprivation and misery of the large majority of our population within a short time. But the administration means in particular to take measures to check our galloping inflation [words indistinct]. Part of these measure is (?of course) a review of our ongoing negotiations with the IMF and our current debt servicing ratio, and I trust that we will be able to count on the goodwill of your countries and organizations on these issues.

Excellencies, I hereby affirm to all the administrations connected to uphold the international obligations, and let me say here that my reference to a review of our debt service ratio should not be construed in a negative way. Indeed, we will honor our debt obligations to the world even if at a pace calculated to relieve the present severe pressure on the economy with the attendant increase in unemployment because of lower import levels of raw materials. The administration will strive to maintain and improve our relations with all countries and both with the Commonwealth and other international organizations within and without the United Nations family to which we all belong. If we are concerned with the civil liberties of our people, we will also respect in every way the foreigners who sojourn here and it is with this in mind that a review of the individual situation of the foreigners being detained in our prisons has already begun. As I speak some of these detainees in jail may have been released already. And we shall work harder than ever before to strengthen the OAU and, in our subregion, the ECOWAS. A special effort will be made to improve relations with our neighbors and the administration is giving strict and urgent consideration to the situation of our land borders which have so much enhanced good relations with our neighbors in our independence years.

Once again Excellencies, thank you very much for attending this meeting. [applause]

Babangida Addresses New AFRC Members at Ceremony

AB301858 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Twenty-six [as heard] members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] were sworn in today by the president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, at Dodan Barracks. They all took the oath of office and allegiance. Gen Babangida told the members that they were chosen for their varied experiences and not to represent any sectional interests.

[Begin Babangida recording] [Words indistinct] this is because we wish to reach out to the entire population of Nigeria. It is hoped that with the inclusion of you very senior officers from all the armed services and the police you will seize the opportunity to hold discussions with all well-meaning Nigerians, particularly in your areas of operation. Most of you are commanders. You must keep your subordinates well informed of government policies and the reasons for those policies. We wish to run a system whereby everybody is given an opportunity to participate. Therefore you must run an open-door policy which will enable your subordinates and superiors alike to contribute their own ideas. It has earlier been explained that the AFRC is the highest policy making body in the country. The implication of this is that meetings of the council will be held at specified regular intervals. The AFRC is not a rubber stamp institution. You must therefore be prepared to broaden your knowledge extensively to be able to participate effectively in policy formulation.

Let me, at this stage, talk briefly on leadership. As senior military officers (?you) are expected to observe certain ethics which, when strictly adhered to, will form the basis for good leadership. Your sense of moral integrity should be at the center of your leadership effectiveness. The advancement of your career should never be [words indistinct] your sense of honor. Now that you belong to this body, all of you [words indistinct] of moral support. Never avoid responsibility for any of your actions, regardless of personal thoughts. None of you should punish or allow the punishment of any of your subordinates for telling the truth.

Officers, you are responsible for the actions of all your fellow officers and men. The dishonorable acts of one officer will tarnish the image of the officer corps.

Finally, I hardly need to emphasize the necessity for public accountability and public probity in your conduct. I wish to use this opportunity to say that the problems that this administration faces are as enormous as when the last administration took over power.

New Military Rulers Release Former Ministers

PA310422 Paris AFP in English 0351 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Lagos, Aug 31 (AFP) — Nigeria's new military rulers freed six former cabinet ministers and five provincial ex-governors Friday, most of whom had been in jail since shortly after the previous civilian regime was ousted by the military in December 1983. The decision to release the prisoners — who included former Ministers Ishaya Audu (foreign affairs), 'Ali Baba (interior), Ibrahim Tahir (interior), Akanbi Oniyangi (defence), Eteng Okoi-Vbuli (agriculture) and Garba Wushishi (information) — was taken at the first meeting Friday of the new cabinet, a few hours after it had been sworn in. The Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) set up a special committee Thursday to review jail sentences and arrests made by the country's secret police, the Nigeria Security Organization

(NSO), under the old regime and has stressed it will respect civil rights.

Those released Friday included several journalists, among them Haroun Adamu of PUNCH and Lateef Jakande, who was also a former governor of Lagos State. Other ex-governors released were Michael Adekunle Ajasin (Nongo State) — who had been tried and acquitted twice under the ousted regime of Gen Mohammadu Buhari but had still been kept in jail - Mohamed Goni (Borno), Bala Rade Musa (Kaduna) and Clevent Isong (Cross River), who is also a former head of the Central Bank. Yahaya Dikko, civilian former head of state Shehu Shagari's petroleum adviser and a former chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and former information adviser Olu Abebanjo were freed, along with politicians Ebenezer Babatope of the Unity Party, Ali Mungono and Suleiman Takuma, of Mr Shagari's National Party.

Three foreigners were released, including British businessman Graham Coveyduck, who had been accused of economic sabotage and jailed 11 months ago, West German Klaus Seemuth, who had been linked with rice [word indistinct] under the Shagari regime, and a Greek, Constantin Sofronos. A total of 87 people were freed Friday. Twenty-[figure indistinct] had been released Thursday.

New Military Governors Appointed for 19 States

AB302138 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Military governors have been appointed for the 19 states. Four governors in the former military regime are returned in their state while two others are moved to other states. Those still in their former states are Colonel Dan Archibong, Cross River; Group Captain Gbolahan Mudashiru, Lagos; Lieutenant Colonel David Mark, Niger; and Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome, Rivers State.

The former governor of Anambra State, Navy Captain Allison Madueke, is now governor of Imo State, while Lieutenant Colonel Oladayo Popoola, formerly of Oyo State, now moves to Ogun State. The new military governors include Group Captain Samson Omeruah for Anambra State; Lieutenant Colonel Chris Garuba for Bauchi; Lieutenant Colonel John Inienger for Bendel; and Group Captain David Jang for Benue State. The new governor of Borno State is Major Abdul Muminu Aminu, while Lieutenant Colonel Yohanna Madaki is for Gongola State. Major Abubakar Umar, Kaduna State, and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Daku for Kano State. Wing commander Mohammed Umaru is now governor of Kwara State; Commander Mike Akhigbe is for Ondo State; and Lieutenant Colonel Tunji Olurin is for Oyo State. Plateau State has Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Ali as governor, while Colonel Garba Mohamed is for Sokoto State.

President Meets With Permanent Secretaries

AB021720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Address by Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida to federal permanent secretaries at Dodan Barracks; recorded — date not given]

[Text] The Chief of General Staff, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, you are by now no doubt aware of the circumstances that led to the change of leadership in this country. That the government machinery has continued to function normally and efficiently in the absence of their chief executives is in conformity with the avowed tradition of filling a vacuum whenever there is a change in the administration of government machinery. I commend you all for holding the fort in your various ministries within the last 1 week.

Let me touch a bit on the various issues affecting us as members of government and as citizens of this country. You are aware that the Nigerian economy is experiencing a very serious recession. From 1981, the economy has been witnessing a decline in revenue, high inflation, unemployment and a fall in general standard of living. Since April 1982, attempts were made to reverse the unhappy situation but wihtout any success. Some of the measures taken were haphazardly drawn and implemented, while in some cases the measures were never intended to be effective. In all cases, the civil service has been responsible for giving government the professional advise and for implementing the decision of government. The service cannot therefore dissociate itself entirely from the success and failures of government.

While the economic problems are still with us, and will remain with us for some time, it is their duty to reexamine their role of advisers as well as executives responsible for implementing government policies and decisions. This time around, the advise must be thorough and professionally provided. The implementation of decisions (?so made) must be comprehensive and in accordance with the laid down policies of the government. Capital projects must be properly costed, project implementation must be monitored, and periodic progress reports rendered. Government assets must be properly protected and utilized. The days of replacing assets for the sake of replacement are gone. What assets we have, we have to maintain and properly utilize them.

With regards to interrelationship between permanent secretaries and their ministers, it is essential that for the machinery of government to operate smoothly, there must exist a proper channel of communication. The minister is the political head and chief executive of his ministry and he is answerable to government for all actions relating to his ministry. The permanent secretary, on the other hand, is the chief accounting officer as well as the chief coordinator of his ministry. All matters of policy nature should be directed to the minister. The permanent secretary should not bypass his minister and address issues of policy to the secretary to the federal military government and head of service, the chief of General Staff, or to the president. Ministers, on the other hand, will be expected to consult fully with their permanent secretaries for advising government on matters of policy. When ministers are appointed they will be properly briefed as to what role they are expected to play. Among other things, they will be instructed not to deal directly with officers working under you, and this is likely to create a division of loyalty. In dealing with parastatals and government owned companies under your supervision, you should not in any attempt to build empires around you to make them impotent. [sentence as heard] They should be made to function properly with less interference. The approriate and statutory role should be reflected as their success is also your success. However, where theyr are seen to be moving away from government policy they should be called to order. Government will in due course address itself to the way some of the key parastatals and government-owned companies should be managed.

I wish at this point to observe that matters relating to third parties have continued to pose government, and indeed this country, some bad names as a result of bad handling by government officials. [sentence as received] Whether it is an ordinary inquiry, application for business permits and licences, request for payments of services rendered to government or an application for an approval to conform with government regulations, people find it difficult to be attended to promptly. Their common experiences are frustration and disappointment. A number of investors are scared away because of the time it takes to set up new business ventures. Even within the government itself it takes a long time before a correspondence from one ministry is attended to by another. In the end the economy and the nation are the losers. This costly act has to stop forthwith. From now on all inquiries and requests must be attended to within a reasonable time. If you have to say no say so, and state your reasons for saying so.

We want to attract foreign investments to enable our economy to develop and grow in order to create new jobs. We want to encourage our entrepreneurs to go out into new ventures and modernize and to expand the existing ones. You should not frustrate them. Another area of concern is the long delay in the execution of government projects. Invariably, from the time tenders are prepared to the award and the eventual execution of the contract, many useful months and even years are wasted. In the end, the cost of the contract escalates. Many cases can be cited where a project costs (?twice) its original estimate because of delays in implementation. This is not a healthy situation and we must change it. From now on it is the intention of this administration to judge accounting officers by the quality of advice they give government, the speed with which council conclusions are implemented, the extent to which their ministries promptly attend to public request and the managerial skill displayed by individual accounting officers in the efficient management of public resources and time at the ministries' disposal. The secretary to the federal military government will draw up a format for the purpose of assessing and evaluating the performance of all the accounting officers.

Finally, you need not be reminded that the success of any government depends on the quality of its civil service. You should not let your personal problems and prejudices overwhelm you. We have a responsibility to the nation. We must discharge it with utmost dedication, loyalty, and patriotism. Government will however ensure that you are properly protected and your security properly guaranteed. Do not shy away from giving us the best advice at all times. We should start with a clean slate. The problems and challenges before us are enormous but they are not beyond solution. I ask you for your full cooperation and commitment in the difficult times ahead. God willing, we shall succeed. Thank you. [Applause]

Journalists Advised To Avoid 'Recklessness'

AB020640 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Nigerian journalists have been told not to regard the abrogation of Decree No 4 as a license for recklessness and yellow journalism. In a statement in Kano, the State Council of the Nigerian Union of Journalists said instead they should see the government action as recognition of their maturity and dynamism. The union said the move has given a new lease of life to media practitioners and the general public.

SENEGAL

Court Releases Demonstrators After Trial

AB301958 Paris AFP in French 1042 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 30 Aug (AFP) — Abdoulaye Wade, the leader of the main opposition party in Senegal, and the 14 other persons convicted and prosecuted for participation in an unauthorized public demonstration of 22 August were released in Dakar after a 3-day trial by the court in charge of trying people caught in the act. The tribunal, which was presided over by Moby Coumba Diop, rendered its verdict saying that there had been no procession, no placards, and no slogans. The verdict also specified that the demonstrators did not execute the march because it was forbidden by the governor of Dakar.

The march was organized by the Democratic Senegalese Alliance [ADS], which was created last July and includes 5 of the 15 opposition parties: the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS], Mr Wade's Labor Party; the Democratic League [LD]; the Socialist Workers' Organization (Trotskyist); the JEF (Maoist); and the New Democratic Union (Maoist). The demonstration was aimed at supporting the struggle of the blacks against the apartheid regime in South Africa. Among those arrested were, in addition to Mr Wade, a parliamentarian; Boubacarsall, a PDS parliamentarian; O. Abdoulaye Bathily, leader of the LD and chairman of the ADS; and Mamadou Diop Decroix, the second in command of the JEF (which means to unite for action in local language), as well as people who did not belong to any political party.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 'Evidence' of USSR Intervention

PA021728 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1659 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Sep (EFE) — The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) stated today in this capital that it has undeniable evidence that Soviet officers are intervening in a big offensive against UNITA bases in east Angola. A communique signed by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi states that Soviet officers are directing the operations of the 14th and 21st Brigades operating in the Cazombo region and the 8th and 13th Brigades operating in Mavinga, in the country's east.

The guerrilla organization claims there is a relationship between the offensive by the government forces and the conference of nonaligned countries' ministers which opens today in Luanda. According to UNITA, Soviet military men, together with Portuguese and Cubans, are piloting MIG-17, MIG-21, and MIG-23 planes as well as helicopters in the offensive against UNITA bases in the east. According to the guerrilla organization, 18 brigades are involved in this offensive.

Last week UNITA denounced the fact that an infantry battalion composed of Soviet elements was intervening in the offensive. The Angolan authorities, however, vehemently denied such a report.

BOTSWANA

Chiepe Criticizes RSA, Hails U.S. Cooperation

MB281844 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1611 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, says the United States is certainly one of Botswana's major partners in the national development effort.

Speaking at a farewell reception held in honor of the outgoing American ambassador to Botswana, Mr Theodore Maino, at the President Hotel in Gaborone last night, Dr Chiepe noted the economic aid rendered by the United States to Botswana and the cooperation between the two countries covering several sectors of Botswana's economy and national development. The minister further noted that Mr Maino's period of accreditation coincided with a number of important activities which took place in southern Africa.

On the South African question, she said Pretoria sought to impress the world that it had undergone a change of heart and taken initiatives that, on their face value, had presented it as a peace seeker and peacemaker in the region. Dr Chiepe said the truth was that those moves had not addressed the root cause of the prevailing conflict situation, since there have been no positive changes in the thinking of Pretoria's white minority regime on the question of apartheid and no concrete program in relation to promoting dialogue with the real leaders of the black majority of people of South Africa. She also told Mr Maino that Botswana highly appreciated the American Government's decision in recalling its ambassador to South Africa following the June 14 raid on Gaborone by Pretoria.

The minister said that the so-called new constitutional dispensation in South Africa was a most reprehensible act of denaturalization of the black majority of that country and a further entrenchment of apartheid. She expressed hopes that the American Government would continue to press for meaningful change in South Africa, for the promotion of the principles of human dignity and dignity.

In his response, Mr Maino commended Botswana for its dedication to stable and representative government and to pragmatic and productive development. He said during his stay in Botswana the country made great progress in carrying out its programs and that the American Government had been privileged to cooperate on many of those projects.

Foreign Affairs Official Criticizes Boesak Arrest

MB300715 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary for external affairs, Mr Geoffrey Garebamono, has described as unfortunate the detention by the Pretoria government of Dr Allan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches. Mr Garebamono told BOPA that the Government of Botswana was very unhappy over the detention of Dr Boesak, who is also a leading member of the antiapartheid United Democratic Front. He said it was equally unfortunate that the South African Government continue to oppose peaceful means of resolving the country's problems.

Mr Garebamono said like Botswana, Dr Boesak was opposed to the use of violence for bringing peace in South Africa. He said that the peaceful demonstration that Dr Boesak had planned to lead to the Pollsmoor Prison, where ANC leader Nelson Mandela is imprisoned, was yet another nonviolent move to bring change in the racially segregated country. Mr Garebamono said options for peaceful means to the problems of South Africa would soon be terminated if Pretoria continued to oppose every nonviolent move aimed at bringing change.

LESOTHO

King Leaves for State Visit to PRC 28 August

MB281736 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II left Lesotho this afternoon on a 7-day state visit to the PRC, at the invitation of China's head of state, Mr Li Xiannian. His majesty was seen off at Leabua Jonathan Airport by her majesty, Queen Mamohato, the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, the chief justice, the speaker of the National Assembly, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, senior civil servants, and the public after inspecting a guard of honor of the Lesotho paramilitary force.

MOZAMBIQUE

Army, Zimbabwe Troops Attack Renamo Headquarters

PA301945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1918 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Aug (EFE) — Mozambican Government troops supported by the Air Force, have attacked the Renamo general headquarters, where leader Alfonso Dhlakama was staying, a spokesman for the rebel group announced today in Lisbon. According to spokesman Jorge Correia, "fierce fighting" ensued at the Renamo sanctuary. Renamo is located in the Gorongoza mountain range, some 900 km north of Maputo.

The attacking troops composed of 2,000 regular soldiers and Zimbabwean parachutists, were supported by MI-24 and MI-25 helicopters and Soviet-made MIG-21 bombers.

MNR Claims Zimbabwe Parachutists Aid Government

AU011551 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, Sept. 1 (AFP) — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrilla movement said in a statement issued here today that Zimbabwe had sent 4,500 parachutists to Mozambique to back government troops fighting the rebels.

About 20 helicopters have been helping to parachute in the troops over the last three days, mainly in the Gorongosa region, the statement said.

It added that the rebels had destroyed five government armoured vehicles and two missile-launcher trucks and said the MNR planned to step up its fight against the Maputo government.

SOUTH AFRICA

Repayment of Foreign Debt Frozen for 4 Months

Du Plessis Statement

MB020505 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2126 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 1, SAPA — Following is full text of statement issued by minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, at press conference in Pretoria tonight:

"In the course of the past few weeks certain foreign banks decided not to renew credit facilities they had previously made available to South African banks. The large amounts involved in the subsequent withdrawal of funds placed severe additional strains on the capital account of the South African balance of payments and caused the rand to depreciate sharply against the most important international currencies. The resulting cash flow problems in the foreign exchange markets gave rise to uncertainty about South Africa's ability in the short term to continue to meet its international obligations. This added further impetus to the depreciation in the value of the rand.

"As a consequence, the South African monetary authorities last week decided to close the foreign exchange market and the stock exchange from August 28 to 1 September in order to assess the situation and to decide on a policy strategy that would cause the least disruption for both the international lenders to South Africa and the South African economy.

"South Africa has always had an unblemished record of meeting its foreign debt obligations. By international standards, South Africa's total foreign debt is relatively small. In the case of the total amount of government and government guaranteed debt the maturity structure is also basically sound. The total amount of interest currently payable on all these foreign loans amounts to only about six per cent of the country's annual export earnings. This is a low ratio for a developing country such as South Africa actively involved in international trade and finance.

"Unfortunately over the past two years, some bunching occurred in short-term private sector foreign debt, mainly as a result of a substantial increase in short-term borrowings arranged through the banking system. This phenomenon was, however, recently being reduced by applying the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments for this purpose. This healthy surplus, which is expected to last for some time, is currently running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.5 billion dollars, equal to about four per cent of the gross domestic product and amounts to more than three times the original estimate for 1985.

"However, the large scale withdrawal of existing credit lines has in the short term placed in jeopardy our ability as a country to repay all these foreign loans. Based on economic fundamentals, the recent depreciation of the rand cannot be justified and a continuation of this trend will inflict serious damage to the South African corporate sector in general and to the otherwise imminent resumption of economic growth. The unjustified further depreciation of the rand will also jeopardise the anticipated decline in the inflation rate.

"The international commercial and financial concerns interested in continuing normal business with their South African counterparts, will also be deterred by these developments, thus seriously impeding the entire southern African region's ability to generate income and the essential employment opportunities needed to improve the quality of life.

"Apart from the large number of unemployed in South Africa itself, to whom a revival of domestic employment opportunities is vital, the following facts relating to the southern African region deserve mention.

"Government guaranteed debts inter alia include funds for electrical and transport facilities.

"South Africa provides electricity to Lesotho, Swaziland (both nearly 100 per cent) Botswana (52 per cent), and the city of Maputo (60 per cent). South Africa also transports an average of 45 percent of combined imports and exports of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Zaire and Malawi, and nearly 100 percent of that of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

"South Africa provides employment to 352,000 foreign workers in terms of formal labour contracts. A further 1.2 million illegal immigrants from neighbouring states also find their livelihood here.

"To safeguard all foreign, domestic and regional interests as far as possible, the South African monetary authorities have therefore decided on a comprehensive policy strategy. On the one hand, it will ensure the orderly managment of a gradual reduction in the foreign debt of the country as a whole, at a rate more in line which can be afforded in terms of the surplus on the rest of the balance of payments. On the other hand, this strategy will create the much needed scope for an easing in the restrictive monetary and fiscal policies currently in force.

"After careful consideration of all the possible options it has now been decided to introduce the following new arrangements when the markets re-open on Monday, September 2, 1985:

"1. — In terms of a proclamation issued by the state president, the government has decided to introduce a four month stand-still period for foreign debt repayments. With a few exceptions, all repayments of foreign debt by South African residents shall be postponed until after 31 December, 1985, to enable the South African authorities to negotiate a satisfactory system for the repayment of foreign debt with all the parties concerned. This temporary postponement of repayment will also apply to the liabilities of foreign branches and subsidiaries of South African banks, unless special dispensation to continue with their normal operation is obtained from the minister of finacne by any individual South African banking institution.

"2. — During this stand-still period no restrictions, apart from the existing exchange control requirements, will be placed on any payments of a current nature, e.g. payments for imports. In particular, normal interest payable on foreign loans and other currrent income earned on foreign investments in South Africa will remain frelly transferable.

"3. — The foreign exchange liquidity problem has been created by the withdrawal of short-term credit lines by foreign banking institutions, and not by disinvestment by non-residents through stock exchange transactions. It will, however, as part of the new restrictive measures, be essential to extend the controls also to stock exchange transactions in order to avoid the stock exchange from being used as a conduit for the evasion of the controls.

"As a consequential meausre, therefore, the financial rand system which was abolished on 7 February, 1983, will be reintroduced with effect from Spetember 2, 1985. This implies that the local sale proceeds of non-resident owned South African investments can not be transferred in foreign currency, but will have to be retained in South Africa with South African autho rised dealers in foreign exchange in the form of financial rand balances. Such balances will, however, be freely transferable between non-residents and will also be eligible for reinvestment in South African quoted securities and in other equity investments as the authorites may determine from time to time.

"4. — In terms of accepted international practice, the South African authorities are in the process of acquiring the assistance of a reputable and independent international financial expert to assist in negotiating a programme for the resumption of debt repayments. In the meantime, regulations will be promulgated in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* requiring all South African residents to furnish full details to the South African Reserve Bank of their outstanding foreign liabilities.

"5. — Apart from normal current transactions, the following foreign financial commitments will continue to be fully met, as and when they becoem due:

"(A) — Repayments on maturity of publicly bonded debt issued for or on behalf of the South Africna public sector, i.e. bonds quoted on foreign stock exchanges and notes privately placed;

"(B) — Debts to international financial agencies;

"(C) — Debts guaranteed by foreign governments or their export credit agencies;

"(D) — Foreign debt commitments of the South African Reserve Bank, including gold swaps.

"6. — Outstanding amounts due by South African importers to foreign suppliers of goods as well as all future current payments for imports will remain free of restrictions.

"7. — The minister of finance can authorise foreign branches and subsidiaries of South African banks to redeem their foreign currency liabilites from the proceeds of maturing assets held by them, the liquidation of such assets, and loan redemptions.

"8. — These arrangements will not absolve South African residents from meeting their obligations to non-resident creditors in terms of existing loan contracts, but such commitments may only be met by crediting the amount to a special restricted account maintained with an authorised dealer in foreign exchange. Banking institutions in South Africa will be required to make a deposit in foreign currency with the South African Reserve Bank to cover all such loan repayments administered by them for their own account and on behalf of their clients. This situation will prevail until the bank is authorised in terms of the repayment programme to refund its non-resident creditors.

"9. — Any new foreign loans raised during the standstill period, i.e. up to 31 December, 1985, that are not intended to replace maturing loans will not be subject to the repayment restrictions now being introduced.

"To facilitate the transition in the foreign exchange market to the new situation, the Reserve Bank will enter the market on a temporary basis as an active participant by quoting spot and forward buying and selling rates for U.S. dollars as from Monday, 2 September, 1985. The bank will stop quoting rates for spot transactions again as soon as more orderly conditions have returned to the market.

"Conclusion

"The objectives of the comprehensive strategy are to:

"(A) — Create a stand-still period during which South Africa can negotiate in a responsible way with all parties concerned regarding the orderly repayment of the foreign debt of the country;

"(B) — Ensure that the surplus on the current account of the country's balance of payments will be used largely to meet the foreign obligations of all South African debtors in an equitabel and orderly manner;

"(C) — Discourage disinvestment by non-residents at the cost of the available foreign exchange reserves;

"(D) — Facilitate an early resumption of domestic economic growth; and

"(E) — Normalise South Africa's foreign financial relations as soon as circumstances permit.

"The government has the political will and management resources to achieve these objectives. South Africa has the economic means and human potential to meet this challenge while continuing to play its historic role as a regional power in the development of Southern Africa."

Finance Officials Comment

MB020800 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] South Africa has declared a 4-month standstill on most of its foreign debt repayments. Finance Minister Barend de Plessis announced tonight that the freeze will apply to all repayments of foreign debts by South African residents, with few exceptions, and the suspension will be in effect until 31 December this year. To support the measure, the financial rand is being reintroduced on share transactions in South Africa by foreign investors. Jerry Schuytema spoke to Minister de Plessis, as well as the newly appointed director general of finance, Dr Chris Stals.

[Begin recording] [Schuytema] Minister, what is the main thrust of the announcement?

[De Plessis] The main thrust of the announcement is that we postpone the repayment of principal capital amounts to overseas lenders until after 31 December this year. But at the same time it is important to note that all interest payments, dividends, profits by multinationals made in South Africa, and certain other repayments in particular, also relating to imports, that all those payments will not be affected by this postponement.

[Schuytema] Does this postponement in any way imply that South Africa is bankrupt?

[De Plessis] No, by no means. I think that there are very few bondholders, or people who have bonds over their properties, whether it is a farm of a house, who can repay on very short notice the entire amount, and South Africa is in exactly the same position. We are not bankrupt, by no means. The fundamentals in our economy are in shape. Our only problem was that, as a result of foreign banks refusing to roll over short-term loans particularly, there was an inordinate volume of foreign loans to be paid back in a very short period of time. Now, this is an abnormal situation, it is unexpected, and therefore it placed a tremendous load on the rand, which pushed the value of the rand down to the very low level, which is far below its inherent value, just before the markets closed last week.

[Schuytema] Now, be that as it may, the foreign banks still would say that we are rescinding on paying our loans. But does this not harm our longer-term creditworthiness and reputation as a country?

[De Plessis] I think the reason why these actions were taken, or why it became impossible, very difficult, for us to roll over normal credits, was a view taken that South Africa is in a difficult situation, and has become too large a political risk and, consequential to that, too large an economic risk, for financial institutions to roll over their funds. So, in other words, the fact that we now have to postpone payment of the principal amounts will certainly harm our image. If we could have avoided it, we would have. But we did our homework over the last few weeks, and we came to the conclusion that it was inevitable, unfortunately, although basically our balance of payments is doing very well. We have a handsome surplus of 400 million rands on average per month, and all sorts of other things we could do to in order to increase the flow of dollars, but it was still not enough in the event of particularly short-term loans to the private sector through the banking system, those becoming due and then payment of which was demanded and, we presumed, would be demanded.

[Schuytema] Now, it was said that Dr de Kock had gone abroad to go cap in hand and raise funds for South Africa. The freezing of the foreign loan situation — does this imply that he was not successful?

[De Plessis] By no means. I do not know where this story comes from, but by the time Dr de Kock left for the United Kingdom and the United States we had done all our homework and his only brief was to go and inform central banks of these two countries of our intentions. By no means was his brief to go cap in hand and ask for loans. By that time, as I say, we had already done our homework, and we had come to certain conclusions, and he merely went to inform these particular parties. It think we will have to do some reconstruction, as far as our reputation is concerned, and that covers both the political and the economic arena, but particularly the economic — I mean the political — arena will have to be addressed in the short term. But, as happened in the past after the Sharpeville incident, this time again confidence will be restored and it depends on our own resourcefulness in order to do that. But we shall have to prepare ourselves to be in a certain way, a capital export country for some time, until we manage to restore the confidence in our abilities.

[Schuytema] Dr Stals, you start now as director general of finance, and actually you start with a completely new ballgame in the economic environment. How do you expect the announcements that have been made, how will that affect our overall economic policy?

[Stals] The new measures now being introduced should give us some more scope to concentrate on the domestic economic problems that we have in the country. For example, it would certainly reduce the need for the very restrictive monetary and fiscal policies that we still have in force. I must assume that one cannot start with an irresponsible restimulation of the domestic economy in the present situation, but at least because of these new measures we should have more room to move with domestic economic policy measures.

[Schuytema] And the implications for inflation?

[Stals] Well, if the trend of the last few weeks should have continued and the rand should have depreciated more, it would have been very difficult to avoid a further acceleration in the rate of inflation. Again, because of these new measures, the inflationary pressures should be reduced, and it should be easier to keep the rate of inflation at present levels and continue to bring it down in the months ahead.

[Schuytema] Doctor, a few weeks ago still, the monetary and fiscal authorities were saying there was no way they were going to reintroduce the financial rand. Now, this has happened. Why?

[Stals] Our problems in the foreign exchange market recently did not arise because of transactions on the Johannesburg stock exchange. If one should have tried to solve those problems by introducing a financial rand system on its own, it would have had very little effect. But against the background of the very major decisions that we have now taken, and with the forced postponement of the repayment of capital amounts, it became essential to do something also about stock exchange transactions. Otherwise the stock exchange could have been used as a conduit to evade the controls on the repayment of capital.

[Schuytema] The postponement of foreign debt for South Africa. Now, does that mean that individuals who owe money to foreigners or companies, that they in fact have 3 months holiday as well?

[Stals] No, we certainly did not take the very important decisions because of the problems of any individual companies or individual banks. It was a problem of the overall availability of dollars in the foreign exchange markets. So, in terms of the new arrangements announced today, South African residents with outstanding foreign commitments will not be absolved of these commitments. They will still have to make repayments on due dates. They will make the repayments through their banks in South Africa. The South African banks will make a deposit with the central bank, with the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank will indeed keep these funds in trust or in custody, pending the outcome of the negotiations with the foreign lenders in the next few months.

[Schuytema] What do you think is going to happen when the foreign exchange markets open tomorrow? Is the Reserve Bank going to be very active?

[Stals] We realize that there could still be a lot of uncertainties in the market tomorrow morning, when the markets reopen again, and therefore the Reserve Bank has decided that it is necessary for the bank to give some definite guidance to the market. The Reserve Bank will, therefore, actively intervene in the market tomorrow morning, and we have also decided to quote spot rates of exchange for the buying and selling of U.S. dollars. So, the Reserve Bank will be prepared to do transactions at these spot rates. We will adjust our rates during the course of the day as the situation might change, and we intend to provide a definite guidance on where it should go. [end recording]

Business Leaders' Reaction

MB020756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Organized commerce and industry say that in the current financial situation the government has had no other choice but to call a standstill to all foreign debt repayments by South Africans with a few exceptions until 31 December.

The suspension of debt repayments was announced in Pretoria yesterday evening by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, who said the decision had been taken after consideration of all possible options. Mr du Plessis said the step had been taken to enable the authorities to negoitate satisfactory repayment of foreign debt.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handels Instituut, Mr Donald (Masson), told our economic news staff that it was a pity that foreign loans could not be rolled over. This had made the government's steps inevitable. The inevitability of the steps was also supported by the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM]. The chief executive of ASSOCOM, Mr Raymond Parsons, said the steps would bring temporary relief to an abnormal exchange rate situation which had stemmed from political perceptions rather than from economic fundamentals. Mr Parsons said it was essential that confidence in the economy be restored both internally and externally.

The director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Johan van Zyl, said the country's full financial position would become clear only when the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, had returned from his overseas visit. Dr van Zyl said he welcomed the fact that Mr du Plessis had not introduced exchange control over non-residents, but had preferred to bring back the financial rand mechanism.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in Johannesburg that the step had been a tragic event for the South African economy as it had wrecked the country's unblemished credit record.

Exchange Markets Reopen

MB020905 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 2, SAPA — The Reserve Bank established the opening rate for the rand against the dollar at 41.00/42.00 U.S. cents when local foreign exchange markets re-opened today.

However the rand quickly moved up to 45.25/46.25 shortly after the opening, indicating bullish sentiment towards the rand after the announcement last night by the minister of finance, Dr Barend du Plessis, of a four-month freeze on foreign loan repayments and re-introduction of a two-tier exchange rate system.

The rand's recovery follows the government's suspension of South African forex markets and the Johanensburg stock exchange since last Wednesday after the rand reached an all-time low against the dollar of 35.40 U.S. cents at Tuesday's close.

Dealers said the wide spread between buying and selling rates this morning reflected the uncertainty of the market over the rand, which could persist for several days.

Later in the morning the rate dropped on the market to 44.25/45.25, while the Reserve Bank was quoting 45.50/46.00.

Dealers said a combination of factors was making the rand more buoyant. These were the fact that the capital outflow which had caused the decline in recent weeks had now been stopped, the fact that speculation against the rand had subsided and more positive sentiment towards the South African economy as well as the political situation, with the government being expected to announce substantial reforms before the end of the year.

Mr Ulrich Joubert, senior economist at Trust Bank, predicts that the pressure on the capital account will come back into full swing in January next year when the freeze on foreign loan repaymetns is lifted.

Renewed capital outflow, the high inflation rate and unemployment would limit the upward potential of the rand in the longer term. Positive factors for the rand however, were the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments and continued control over excessive domestic expenditure in South Africa.

The authorities also had to give serious attention to limiting the increase in taxation as this was a vital element in attracting foreign investment and making South Africa competitive internationally.

At midday today the financial rand was being quoted at 36.38 U.S. cents, according to the Reserve Bank.

Reserve Bank Governor Departs London for U.S.

MB301548 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The governor of South Africa's Reserve Bank, Gerhard de Kock, is beginning a visit to the United States today on the second leg of his journey to Western countries seeking support for the country's shaky economy. Alex Winter reports from London that banking officials in London are making it clear that South Africa will not be given more money or more time to pay back what it already owes.

[Begin recording][Winter] British banking officials are said to be unwilling to take measures to help South Africa out of the economic slide precipitated by the current unrest in the country. Financial sources say the Bank of England is adopting a hands-off approach. Before leaving for Washington, De Kock himself was giving nothing away about his objective.

[De Kock] Actually, I came to watch the cricket. Now that that has been decided, I am off to see some baseball.

[Winter] South Africa owes British financial institutions more than $5.5 billion, half of it in short-term loans. Banking sources here say contacts they have had with colleagues in Washington suggest a similarly negative approach will be taken there by the Federal Reserve.

Possible Deal With UK Bank

MB311245 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
31 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpt] South African Reserve Bank Governor Dr Gerhard de Kock's hectic tour of leading central banks is heading towards a cliff-hanging finale this weekend against a background of subdued optimism in the international financial community.

Dr de Kock is now in the United States and has met representatives of Citicorp, the world's largest bank — but at least the parameters for a possible deal appeared to have been roughed out in his earlier meetings with the Bank of England.

Briefly, the choice is: The international commercial banks withdraw their lines of credit and South Africa defaults on its debts, or South Africa agrees to a substantial programme of political reforms and the world's banks reschedule their short-term debt in an orderly way.

If the Bank of England's view prevails, the decisions will be left very much with the commercial banks. Central bankers, it seems, will not be twisting anyone's arms.

The mere rumour that the matter will be left to hard bargaining between South Africa and its bankers has renewed the cautious optimism which has begun to creep into the financial community. South Africa will once again pull back from the precipice, but at the price the world demands — political reform.

That, at least, is the theory. But there is nothing to celebrate yet. Much still hangs on this weekend's meetings, and then on whether President Botha appreciates the stark realities of the message Dr de Kock will send home.

De Kock 'Heartened' by UK Talks

MB310605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, has held talks in New York with senior officials of Citicorp, the world's largest bank. Dr de Kock arrived in New York from London yesterday.

The bank said in a brief statement that its senior management and Dr de Kock had discussed South Africa's current financial currency debt and payment situation. A spokesman for the bank declined to elaborate. Dr de Kock is expected to see other top American bankers before traveling to Washington for talks with officials from the American Government and the International Monetary Fund. Earlier Dr de Kock told newsmen in London that he had been heartened by his talks with senior British banking officials. He declined to give details about his discussions.

EEC Delegation Continues Meetings, Departs

Tutu, Naude Urge Economic Pressure

MB301346 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 30 SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Beyers Naude told the visiting EEC delegation in Pretoria today that the imposition of disinvestment and/or sanctions was one of the few remaining non-violent measures left to bring about fundamental change in South Africa. Speaking at an impromptu news conference outside the Netherlands Embassy's gates after their talks with the EEC delegation, the two clergymen said they had made a case for economic pressure to be put on South Africa.

Dr Naude said he had informed the visitors that the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners was one of the prerequisites for a solution to the crisis in South Africa. The government's process of reform was "so slow and so limited" that it was not acceptable to black communities, and he supported disinvestment in South Africa, he added.

Bishop Tutu said he and Dr Naude had essentially repeated to the EEC ministers what they had been saying recently, namely that the declaration of a state of emergency was not having the desired effect of calming the situation down. "On the contrary, it has provided a licence for brutality by some against the blacks," Bishop Tutu said. Replying to a question, they said they still supported the idea of a national convention for South Africa, but warned blacks would be less willing to participate the longer it was delayed.

Buthelezi Opposes Sanctions

MB301738 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 30, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, today urged the EEC delegation visiting South Africa not to recommend European sanctions against the republic as a strategy to bring about change. In a memorandum prepared for his meeting with the delegation at the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria, he said blacks in neighbouring countries would suffer even more than their brethren and the whites in South Africa if disinvestment took place.

"The threat of sanctions has had beneficial results in our country just as the threat of the escalating use of violence has had beneficial results. But to actually employ violence on a scale large enough to force the government to its knees, or to actually employ disinvestment as a strategy on a scale large enough to damage the South African economy would be absolutely disastrous not only for many generations of South Africans but for the whole subcontinent," he said.

"I ask you who are foreign ministers to guard against Europe and North America overplaying its hand."

Chief Buthelezi said it had to be appreciated that Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner was South Africa, that there were hundreds of thousands of black citizens of independent states in Southern Africa working in the republic, and that many African countries were trading with South Africa "covertly and clandestinely.

"The economies of the independent neighbouring states of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana, were so interwoven with the economy of South Africa that if disinvestment took place, the citizens of these countries would suffer even more than their black brothers and sisters and whites of South Africa," he said.

"Disinvestment is not a strategy which EEC countries should employ... What we know from painful experience here on the ground in South Africa must be respected by people in Europe."

The EEC should undertake a very serious and major enquiry into the effects of a successful disinvestment campaign and of the consequences of the economic isolation of South Africa. Much was said about the interdependence of southern African states but when this was looked at closely, it would be seen there was in fact a total dependence on South Africa by neighbouring states, Chief Buthelezi said.

Views Support for Botha, Reform

MB310535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2026 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Ulundi, Aug 30, SAPA — The KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, today told the EEC's top-level delegation in Pretoria that millions of black, white, coloured and Indian South Africans would stand behind the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, if he moved towards real reform. He said Mr Botha would head a powerful government quite capable of introducing reform and maintaining progress towards normalising society, if he were prepared to move away from seeking to retain only majority Afrikaner support.

However, Chief Buthelezi said in a memorandum submitted to the EEC delegation, Mr Botha did not seek to establish a national government based on broad popular support. He sought instead to establish an Afrikaner government which divided power between race groups instead of sharing power across race groups.

"There is a contradiction between being an Afrikaner leader on the Continent of Africa and being an African statesman," Chief Buthelezi said. "While the state president's Afrikaner nationality overrides all considerations of national interest, we face grave difficulties."

Unlike some black leaders, he did not regard the state president's recalcitrance and the National Party's unwillingness to take urgently needed steps as sufficient reason to abandon democracy in favour of warfare and revolution.

"It is not as though there is no hope," he said. "There is in fact now more hope for South Africa than there has been during the whole of my political life. A very substantial proportion of white South Africans would back the state president if he took real steps towards fundamental social, political and reform. His problem is not the problem of a government afraid of losing power; his problem is the problem of the National Party government unwilling to abandon total dependence on Afrikaner support in favour of broad-based South African support."

Chief Buthelezi said the Western industrialised world had clearly shown there was diversity of expression of internationally accepted principles of democracy and sound government.

A one-man, one-vote unitary state or federal system of one kind of another could work in South Africa. "What cannot work in South Africa is a constitution which is based on racism and which has double standards in joining together all whites irrespective of their ethnic origin, all Indians irrespective of their ehnic differences, but which divides black solely on the grounds of ethnicity.

Black South Africa will not have this, and the insistence of retaining race classification as fundamental constitutional development in South Africa will prescribe revolution and war if maintained long enough. "We can compromise on the one-man, one-vote system of government in a unitary state because God did not ordain the Westminster model as the only model acceptable. We can compromise with paralysing white fear by providing more than entrenched protection of individual liberties and rights. We can negotiate about the protection of group rights, but we cannot retain the race classification laws of this counry as the only foundation on which constitutional development can be built."

Chief Buthelezi said that, as a black South African leader, he would like to convey to the governments of the European Economic Community great appreciation for the considerable pressures which the international community was bringing to bear on the state president and the South African Government.He said the threat of sanctions had had beneficial results. just as the threat of the escalating use of violence had had beneficial results. "But to actually employ violence on a scale large enough to force the government to its knees, or to actually employ disinvestment as a strategy on a scale large enought to damage the South African economy, would be disastrous not only for may generations of South Africans but for the whole sub-continent. "I ask you who are foreign ministers to guard against Europe and North America overplaying their hand."

UDF Declines Meeting

MB310933 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0925 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 31, SAPA — The United Democratic Front said today it could not meet the three visiting EEC ministers because, apart from Nelson Mandela, whom the ministers have been barred from seeing, many of the UDF leaders were in jail. In a statement to SAPA they said that discussions with the ministers about South Africa's future would therefore not be "fruitful."

"The visit of the EEC ministers delegation, coming at a time of hightened state repression of the UDF, does not provide us with an atmosphere conducive to any fruitful discussions about South Africa and its future," the statement said.

The statement, issued by the UDF acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, went on to say:

"The fact that these ministers backed down on the original demand to speak to Mr Nelson Mandela has been seen as a capitulation to the South African Government which has just recently, probably for its own devious schemes, granted Jerry Falwell (U.S. television evangelist) an interview with our leader.

"What makes the meeting even more difficult is the fact that apart from Mr Mandela many leaders of the UDF are also languishing in jail under the state of emergency and Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

"Therefore the UDF cannot meet with the delegation, but we must in the absence of an official meeting, refer the delegation once again to our memorandum of August 2, 1985, addressed to foreign government, foreign business and organised South African business.

"In this memorandum the UDF position on all matters relevant to the visit is stated unambiguously. That position still holds."

Police on Alert

MB311228 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
1213 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Aug 31, SAPA — Police were on the alert this afternoon outside the Netherlands Consulate in Strand Street, Cape Town, where the three visiting European Economic Community ministers were to have met a UDF delegation this afternoon.

The UDF has issued a statement saying it would not meet the three because the "heightened state represseion" of the organisation would not be conducive to fruitful discussion. The ministers, Mr Jaques Poos of Luxembourg, Mr Hans van den Broek of Holland and Mr Giulio Andriotti of Italy, are however still expected to go to the consulate after their talks at Groote Schuur this morning with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha; the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha; and other senior officials.

Ministers Meet Government Leaders

MB311020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1018 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Aug 31, SAPA — Talks between the three visiting EEC foreign ministers and a South African delegation headed by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, got underway in Cape Town shortly after 11am today. The visiting ministers are also scheduled to meet a UDF delegation at the Dutch consulate in Cape Town this afternoon.

This morning's talks with the South African delegation are being held in Groote Schuur, the historic former residence of South Africa's prime ministers. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said however that neither side was expected to issue a statement after the meeting.

The visit of the three EEC men, Mr Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, Mr Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, and Mr Giulio Andreotti of Italy, is considered critical to the public as the EEC will be discussing possible sanctions against South Africa soon.

The South African delegation consisted of the state president; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha; Dr Jannie Roux, secretary-general of the state president's office; Dr Neil Barnard, director-general of national intelligence; Mr Ray Killan, director-general of foreign affairs; and several other senior foreign affairs officials.

A foreign affairs spokesman said the discussions would "run over into a luncheon."

He said the EEC ministers would also meet the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, at D.F. Malan Airport late this afternoon, before flying back to Johannesburg. They are also scheduled to meet several South African newspaper editors at a private dinner in Pretoria this evening.

The spokesman said that as far as was known, the ministers would only speak to the press at a conference tomorrow.

Mr Jacobus van der Velden, first secretary in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, said the ministers were scheduled to meet a UDF delegation at the Dutch Consulate in Cape Town shortly after 2 pm today. He said it was not known who would be in the UDF delegation. There was also some doubt, he said, over whether the UDF delegation would turn up. "Maybe they are not coming," he said. The ministers were not scheduled to meet anyone else at the consulate.

Mr Poos, who is also president of the EEC Ministers Council, told journalists in Johannesburg yesterday one of the objectives of the visit was to make known the EEC's views and "strong pre-occupation with apartheid and our wish to contribute to its abolition." The 10-member Community, as well as designate members, Spain and Portugal, believed they had a right to involve themselves with South Africa's problems in view of their economic, social and cultural links with the country.

The official residence of South Africa's state president is Westbrook, which is on the same estate as the Groote Schuur homestead.

Government Statement After Talks

MB020530 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1314 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 1, SAPA — The following is the full text of the statement by the South African Government following talks with the European Community delegation.

"Views conveyed by the South African Government to the foreign ministers of Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands and the European Commissioner for External Relations on 30 and 31 August, 1985:

"If by apartheid is meant:

"1. Political domination by any one community of any other;

"2. The exclusion of any community from the political decision-making process;

"3. Injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community;

"4. Racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity; the South African Governmetn shares in the rejection of that concept.

"The South African Governemnt confirmed that it is proceeding actively with its reform program. This program provides:

"1. For political participation of all communities at all levels in matters of national or common concern. This means co-responsibility for decisions on matters of national or common concern coupled with the protection of minority rights;

"2. For the creation of structures to give effect to the foregoing principle through negotiations between the leaders of all the communities;

"3. That the government will not prescribe and will not demand. Give and take will be the guiding principle;

"4. That the government will not prescribe who may represent the black communities. The only condition is that those who participate in the discussions and negotiations should foreswear violence as a means of achieving political objectives;

"5. For a review of influx control. An amount of R1,000 million will be set aside to improve undeveloped towns and cities over the next five years.

"The South African Government also confirmed that:

"1. The partial state of emergency will be lifted as soon as violence abates;

"2. The situation of detainees or prisoners will be reviewed as violence recedes and normality returns; and

"3. It is positively committed to and actively involved in contributing to the peace, stability and development of the southern African region."

Group Not To Recommend Sanctions

NC011917 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Sept 1 (AFP) — The three foreign ministers of European Economic Community (EEC) countries winding up a three-day visit here have said they will not recommend sanctions against South Africa. Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos told a press conference they wanted steps to be taken to abolish apartheid, the release of African National Congress (ANC) life president Nelson Mandela and other jailed anti-apartheid leaders, and talks to be started with black community leaders. Mr. Poos was speaking shortly before flying out with his Italian opposite number, Giulio Andreotti.

The Netherlands foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, is to stay on in South Africa to discuss the case of anthropologist Klaas de Jonge, who took refuge in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria after escaping from police holding him for allegedly storing arms for the ANC. Mr. Poos added that if the white minority government opened a dialogue with black leaders then sanctions would not be necessary.

The ministers are to make a report to the EEC on September 10. The 10 EEC countries are divided over whether sanctions should be used to put pressure on Pretoria to reform apartheid, with France already planning sanctions and Britain and West Germany firmly against.

According to Mr. Poos, the EEC is now waiting for the South African people to react to President Botha's "declaration of intent" which he made to the delegation yesterday.

A South African Foreign Ministry statement issued today said officials had told the visiting foreign ministers that reforms would be introduced and negotiations begun with representatives of all communities.

"If there are no changes, we will revise our position," Mr. Poos said, implying that the EEC would give the South African Government several months to act before contemplating sanctions.

Mr. Poos said the question of freeing Mr. Mandela and other political prisoners had been raised but the South African officials had made no promises on the subject. He said the foreign ministers were sorry they could not meet a delegation from the United Democratic Front (UDF), South Africa's largest legal anti-apartheid grouping.

The UDF said in a statement that it could not meet the ministers because most of its leaders were in jail. It also accused the ministers of "capitulating" in accepting the government's refusal to let them visit Mr. Mandela.

South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha said that although he had had reservations about the purpose of the EEC ministers' visit, "looking back, I think it was useful."

He said: "The South African Government had the opportunity to convey our current thinking on current issues. We had a very open exchange of views lasting many hours. I think they have a better understanding of the dangers."

He added that sanctions would have "catastrophic results" for both South Africa and neighbouring countries who depended on South African transport and the South African economy.

Poos, Pik Botha Comment

MB020636 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The three European ministers who have been on a fact-finding mission over the past 3 days rounded off their talks withSouth African leaders today. Their visit came amid some calls in Europe for punitive steps agaisnt this country.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Freek Swart] The official leg of the European fact-finding visit ended this evening when the ministers addressed a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport. The reaction of the three European ministers was guarded. Before flying back to Europe this eveing, the leader of the delegation, Mr Jacques Poos of Luxembourg gave their views.

[Poos] We will continue to watch the situation closely. We will eventually reconsider our attitude if no significant progress is made within a reasonable period of time. Let it be clear that (?the) Europeans have a real interest in peaceful South Africa, and that they will act accordingly. A few words about our consultations with unofficial (?interlocutors). We learned more in these discussions about the suffering caused by violence and which is inflicted by the apartheid system on black people. We noted vast differences of opinion about the ways and means by which rapid change can br brought about, but there was broad consent for the urgency of such a change. Besides some differences of opinions, considerable common ground appeared among our nongovernmental interlocutors. All felt that the pace of progress for change is by far not quick enough. The general feeling was that the situation is dangerous. The frustration is growing, and the pace in peaceful changes is fading away, and moderate forces are losing ground if governmental action is not rapidly taken. All interlocutors stressed the extreme urgency to move away from the system of racial discrimination known as apartheid speedily and (?unequivocally). All the leaders (?marked) the rejection in principle of violence as a means of solving political problems.

Let me say in conclusion that we think that this mission has been extremely useful and that it enabled us to talk to the state president and to leading government ministers and a broad spectrum of representative political and (?religious) personalities from various communities. Although the time of our visit was short, we got first-hand information fromthese leading personalities in and outside the government. By comparing the often conflicting views on the situation, we had a unique opportunity to improve our knowledge of the situation in South Africa. We were not here to prescribe solutions. But the situation in this country does not leave Europeans untouched. We came to voice our serious concern and to listen. We will now report to our colleagues of the other member-countries of the EEC.

[Swart] At Jan Smuts Airport this evening, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, also addressed journalists from the international media at a news conference.

[Botha] Originally, when the proposal was made to visit South Africa I had reservations about the wisdom of this mission coming to South Africa at this moment. Looking back now, at the conclusion of their visit, although I think that the brief period they spent here could not possibly have acquainted them with all the complexities of South Africa, but thinking back over it now, I think it was worthwhile, it was useful. The South African Government had an opportunity to convey to them our current thinking on all the major issues confronting this country, and I believe a lot of other interested groups from the private sector, and groups representing and leaders to parties representing opposition parties — in other words, groups opposed to the South African Government — also saw them. And I believe they would have at least a tentative impression of current South African thinking, which I think is good. Our president has on more than one occasion — and so have individual members of the government — indicated ourselves that we realize the urgency of moving forward. And so, it is nothing new, and I think the government's statement emphasizes that we are proceeding, or intend to proceed, actively with our process of reform despite opposition from the left and the right and, of course, despite the worldwide action, which tends to retard the reform process. [End recording]

Legal Panel To Be Set Up on De Jonge Issue

MB021300 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1257 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — South Africa and the Netherlands agreed today to set up a joint panel of legal experts "very soon" to discuss the status of Dutch fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge. This was confirmed by a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria after the minister, Mr Pik Botha, met his Netherlands counterpart, Mr Hans van den Broek, for a special round of talks at the Union Buildings on the De Jonge issue. According to the spokesman, both Mr Botha and Mr van den Broek agreed during their two-hour meeting that each government had different views on the position of Mr de Jonge, who is wanted by the South African police for charges under the arms and ammunition act, but has holed up in the Netherlands Embassy for the last 45 days. As a result of the different viewpoints, the foreign ministers had agreed to set up the joint panel of legal experts which would meet "as soon as possible" to consider Mr de Jonge's status. No details of who would be appointed to the panel by each side, or when and where they would meet had yet been finalised, the spokesman said. Mr van den Broek, who came to South Africa on Friday as part of a three-man European Economic Community fact-finding delegation on possible sanctions against the republic, stayed an extra day specially to have talks with Mr Botha specifically on the De Jonge issue.

Botha Comments on Talks in Bophuthatswana

MB301446 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says his talks with President Mangope in Mmabatho this afternoon are proof that most of southern Africa's problems can be solved by discussions. Speaking after the talks, President Botha said that although southern Africa had a multiracial society, this did not mean that people of different language groups and cultures had to hate each other or that they could not coexist. He said the South African Government did not wish to become a superpower in southern Africa, but wanted to create a region of prosperity and progress through team effort.

Mr Botha said that since he had become prime minister in 1978, he had tried to put South Africa on a route which he believed offered a solution to the country's problems. At the time he had rejected a system which would take away people's rights. President Botha said he still rejected such a system.

President Mangope in turn called on President Botha to continue his process of reform as soon as possible. He said after his meeting with President Botha that there was little time left for those who had committed themselves to a peaceful solution to South Africa's social and economic problems.

Students Protest Botha Visit

MB301056 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1016 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Mmabatho, Aug 30, SAPA — Students of the University of Bophuthatswana demonstrated at the arrival of South African State President Mr P.W. Botha today in Mmabatho. Mr Botha is having discussions with President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana on the "sensitive issue" of land consolidation, according to Bophuthatswana government officials.

They are meeting at the government buildings in Garona. Students chanting freedom songs and carrying placards saying "Talk to Tutu first" and "Botha out" kicked up dust in a square outside the government buildings.

Students told reporters President Mangope had said if they were not violent, no action would be taken against them.

A student representative council member said: "In spite of our independence, we are still part of South Africa and we want to tell the world where we stand."

Another student said they identified with bodies such as the UDF, Azapo [Azanian Students Organization] and the banned COSAS [Congress of South African Students] movement, saying they shared a common enemy — "the South African regime." He said Mr Botha, should talk to the "real" leaders. "Mangope is only part of South Africa. Mandela, Sisulu and Sobukwe are our leaders."

Meanwhile Mr Botha, Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of cooperation, development and education, were meeting President Mangope and Mr T.M. Molatlhwa, the Bophuthatswana minister of foreign affairs.

At the Mmabatho international ariport, Mr Molatlhwa told a news conference the Bophuthatswana government had chosen independence from South Africa "to rid ourselves of the... apartheid system."

"We abhor apartheid."

Pik Botha Says Divisions Legislated Too Far

MB021948 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1938 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 2, SAPA — The South African Government had in the past gone too far in legislating divisions in the South African community, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in an interview with an Italian journalist today. The government had had a change of attitude and had discovered that the different groups in South Africa had a lot in common with each other, he said in the interview broadcast on SABC-TV tonight. "We now see clearly that we have a lot in common and instead of concentrating solely on the differences, we are concentrating on what we have in common.

"We have never favoured apartheid in the sense in which it was portrayed abroad.

"But I admit in years gone by we went too far with legislative measures and concentrated too much on fragmentation and compartmentalisation of our communities.

"We have changed our attitude in this respect. We now see clearly that we have a lot in common and instead of concentrating solely on the differences, we are concentrating on what we have in common.

"And that is why we are prepared to remove measures which impair the human dignity of people based on colour, to remove racial descrimination, to include communities in the decision making processes," Mr Botha said.

He said he believed South Africa could move to a stage where development could take place at a faster pace, with whites and blacks building up mutual trust in each other's motives.

"You mustn't forget that the whites do not consider themselves as...in Hitler's time...a "Herrenvolk..." "We are not. But what we fear is to be dominated by elements like Idi Amin. And you cannot blame us for fearing that if you look at events further north of our borders.

"But I believe that black and white together, in taking part together in decisions affecting this country as a whole, will feel that we all belong to this one country. On that basis, nothing can hold us back," Mr Botha said.

Nel Travels to Renamo Headquarters for Meeting

MB010935 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES in English
1 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] In a dramatic bid to initiate peace talks between the RENAMO rebels and the Frelimo government of Mozambique, Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently flew into RENAMO headquarters near Gorongosa, north west of Beira. Mr Nel flew into the base at night and held discussions with RENAMO supreme commander Afonso Dhlakama. It is not known how the negotiations proceeded or how Mr Nel set up the talks.

Asked for comment, Mr Nel said yesterday the peace process was set up after Minister Pik Botha and the Mozambique Government had examined the possibility of initiating talks with RENAMO commanders in the bush.

"As co-chairman of the Mozambique-South African Joint Security Commission, I cleared the possibility of such talks with my co-chairman, Mr Oscar Monteiro, a senior member of the Mozambique politburo.

"I reported back to Mr Monteiro, Mr Jacinto Veloso and other senior members of the Mozambique Government.

"The Mozambique Government was, however, not prepared to accede to RENAMO's proposals."

Mr Nel said Mr Pik Botha further discussed the matter with President Machel during his visit to Maputo on August 13.

He added: "The South African Government is prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to achieve peace in Mozambique, for only under peaceful conditions can the Nkomati Accord bear fruit."

Mineworkers Begin Striking Three Companies

Companies Deny NUM Charges

MB010623 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1913 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 31, SAPA — Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation], Anglo Vaal and Goldfields have strongly denied allegations by the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] that management is preparing "for total warfare" before strikes get under way on seven gold and coal mines at 8pm tomorrow.

The NUM statement alleged that casspirs were patrolling hostels, which had been fenced off, and that pamphlets warning strikers of "definite dismissal" had been distributed. Tear gas, rubber and live bullets and shotguns had been bought "in great quantities", and workers had been told they would be forced to work at gunpoint, the union said. It is also alleged that management had threatened to shut water supplies and refuse to feed strikers. "Our union seriously warns mine management that should they take any form of action against our members the wrath of the entire membership will be unleashed," the statement said.

An Anglo Vaal spokesman tonight described the NUM statement as "ridiculous" and said it did not call for a response. Management had warned mineworkers of the possible consequences of a strike, as it was "morally obliged" to do, the spokesman said. Intimidation was rife, but mine security was "the same as we've always had". The NUM was engaging in a "propaganda war", he added.

A spokesman for Goldfields said there was a "certain amount of surveillance" at affected West Driefontein, East Driefontein and Kloof Gold Mines. However, far from casspirs patrolling, this surveillance "might be a person walking around to keep an eye on things".

Denying all the NUM's charges, he said the situation at the mines was "very quiet... there is nothing happening".

A Gencor spokesman had "nothing to add" to a statement issued yesterday that called on mine employees to remain calm and continue their duties in the event of a strike being called.

Participation in any strike would be a breach of workers employment contracts, discipline would be maintained and "workers willing to continue with their work would not be prevented or intimidated from doing so", the statement said. In the event of a strike, management would act firmly but fairly to achieve an end to such activities as soon as possible, it said.

Ramaphosa on Wage Offers

MB010800 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] The National Union of Mineowrkers today accepted a revised wage offer from Anglo-American, Rand Mines, and JCI and has called off the strike which was to be held on the groups' mines. However, the strike schedueld to begin tomorrow night on seven gold and coal mines owned by Anglo Vaal, Goldfields, and Gencor will go ahead. The NUM secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, says the revised offer from Anglo, JCI, and Rand Mines is a good one, but the offer from Gencor, Goldfields, and Anglo Vaal is unacceptable. At a news conference this afternoon, Mr Ramaphosa explained the NUM's acceptance of one group's offer and not the other.

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] Well, it does not split a large proportion of the membership. Eighty-six percent of our membership will be benefiting from the offer that we have been given. Only 14 percent will not benefit, and we decided to go ahead with the fight for the 14 percent's (?benefits).

[Unidentified reporter] You also asked for a 22 percent across-the-board increase. You got 22 percent at the other end of the scale, but 18 percent at the bottom. How could you reconcile that discrepancy?

[Ramaphosa] There is not much of a discrepancy, if one looks at the holiday leave allowance that we got in addition to the wage increase. It is quite close to a good percentage for our members, and they have interpreted it as such.

[Second unidentified reporter] Could you give us a general (?sitting) on where you stand right now?

[Ramaphosa] Yes. We are staring now at a very dangerous situation. We have accepted the offers from the three mining houses, and we are proceeding with the strike on the other three mining houses. But a number of things that are taking place on those mines are causing a lot of concern in our ranks. [End recording]

Mr Ramaphosa alleged that management at the mines where a strike is to begin tomorrow was taking antistrike action.

[Begin recording] [Naas Steenkamp, Gencor spokesman] These people are, after all, our employees. We work with them night and day, and that is not the basis on which we conduct our relationship.

[Unidentified reporter] So how will you handle the strike?

[Steenkamp] Well, I hope we can handle the strike peacefully. That we will be able to restore a sense of peace and decorum on the mines as soon as possible. I believe you will find that our managers will not be panicked into any kind of rash action, that they will be calm, they will be circumspect. They will be firm because I think if there are threats to your production, if there are threats to life and limb, then there is a responsibility to restore and to maintain discipline, also in the interests of your workers, and there are many who want to go to work, and who do not want disruption of their lives. [End recording]

9 Miners Injured, 21 Arrested

MB020500 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2059 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Sept 1, SAPA — Nine mineworkers were reported injured and 21 others were arrested today, as mine spokesman reported normal operations despite the massive strike of about 70,000 mineworkers from 8pm today. Seven mineworkers were slightly injured at Gencor Beatrix gold mine, near Virginia in the Free State, when mine security personnel this afternoon fired teargas and rubber bullets at a small crowd of workers "gathered together in an unruly manner," a Gencor spokeswoman said.

Gencor is one of the three mining groups involved in a wage dispute with the National Union of Mineworkers, but Beatrix was not scheduled to go on strike.

Police had been called in after an incident of picketing by about 300 workers in Kloof hostel grounds. Most of them dispersed when ordered to do so by the police, he said, but 21 were arrested. He said the night shift was presently proceeding normally, "although slightly slower than usual."

There had been "some small-scale picketing" at Number Four shaft in West Driefontein, but here was no evidence of striking at East Driefontein, he said. A spokeswoman for Gencor said it would only be known tomorrow whether the group had "a strike on its hands" because a voluntary shift operated on weekends.

About 500 mineworkers at Gencor's TNC Colliery, near Witbank, began their strike a day early when they last night refused to go underground, a statement from the NUM said.

A spokesman for Anglo Vaal said tonight that shifts were operating normally, but the group would only know finally by 11pm whether the strike was taking place.

Mine spokesmen for all three groups denied the NUM's allegation that "mine managments are stepping up their military muscle agaisnt defenceless workers" and that mineworkers were warned they would be forced to go to work or be fired.

NUM Charges Intimidation

MB021921 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1843 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 2, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers tonight said 28,000 workers had gone on strike in six key gold mines against a background of "intimidation, arrest and injury" but spokesmen for at least three mines categorically denied this. NUM said workers had gone on strike at TNC, Matla, Marievale, Beatrix, Blinkpan, and Deelkraal. The union added: "Intimidation by mine management has reached alarming proportions at affected mines. Incidents of intimidation have been reported at Deelkraal, Beatrix, Hartebeestfontein, Stilfontein, Kloof, West Driefontein, Unisel, Matla and Marievale.

"Apart from having police presence on the mine premises, individual workers have been summoned by mine management and interrogated about the strike. "Workers at Kloof, Hartebeestfontein and West Driefontein were forced into working areas without any working clothes at gun-point," NUM said.

But spokesmen at these mines said they "categorically denied these claims." They all confirmed a police presence, and Deelkraals' spokesman, Mr Attie Roets, said there had been two arrests at the mine this morning. "Certainly the morning shift was affected (by the strike) and we are waiting to see what happens with the night shift," he said. Efforts to contact spokesmen at the other mines tonight failed.

NUM said: "The union has received reports that 83 shaft stewards and strike committee members have been arrested at Kloof, Beatrix, Stilfontein and Deelkraal. Hundreds of workers were injured by rubber bullets, sjambokking and teargas. In some isolated cases, live bullet injuries have been reported. Confirmed reports are that 13 workers have been seriously injured."

Attempted strike action tonight was "crushed" by the police at West Driefontein, East Driefontein, Kloof, Hartebeestfontein, Stilfontein, Unisel and St Helena, according to NUM. Mine managements at Hartebeestfontein, Deelkraal, Matla and Beatrix had started dismissing a number of workers, NUM said, but by late tonight no official confirmation of this could be obtained.

Beatrix Miners Return to Work

MB030847 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — All 6,000 striking mineworkers out of a workforce of 7,000 have returned to work at Beatrix mine, a spokesman for Gencor said today, but at least four mines belonging to the Gencor and Goldfields groups are still out on the third day of a wage strike called by the National Union of Mineworkers. The Beatrix gold miners were told on Friday that participation in strike action could lead to dismissal, the Gencor spokesman said.

NUM leader Cyrial Ramaphosa today said only 18,200 miners were still on strike at Gencor and Goldfields' mines, compared with last nights figure of 28,000, but that the strike was still on. A spokesman for Anglo Vaal today denied there had been a strike at the group's mines, where according to the NUM, 18,000 workers were due to start strike action at Hartbeesfontein mine on Sunday.

The Gencor spokesman said this morning 1,000 out of a workforce of 1,200 mineworkers were still on strike at Marievale mine; that the entire workforce was back on duty at Matla (1,400 workers); and that the workforce of 1,150 at Brinkpan Mine and 1,000 at the TNC colliery was still out on strike. The situation was calm on all mines, he added. But a NUM spokesman told SAPA today that Beatrix mineworkers were still out on strike and that "at least three" people ahd been injured there after mine security action. He said workers were in the process of being "sent home" by Beatrix management this morning, but figures as to how many were being dismissed were not yet available.

A spokesman for Goldfields today said about 75 per cent of the workforce on the mines affected by strikes were still not back at work. He said there had been no further incidents of unrest or intimidation at these mines.

The NUM alleged today that rubber bullets were fired at striking mineworkers at Goldfields' Deelkraal Mine this mroning and mine owners have accused the union of intimidating workers to stay away. The NUM spokesman said union photographers had taken pictures of fleeing mineworkers and a heavy South African police presence at Deelkraal.

Originally, the union planned to involve 60,000 workers in a strike on seven mines. Strike action at Goldfields' Kloof, East and West Driefontein and Anglo Vaal's Hartbeesfontein have so far failed to occur. Strikes have, however, gone ahead at other mines not directly involved in the NUM's wage dispute with the three houses.

Dismissals Begin at Deelkraal

MB031030 Johanensbrug SAPA in English
1015 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 3, SAPA — Deelkraal management has started paying off its workers on the third day of the wage dispute strike organised by the National Union of Mineworkers, a Goldfields mines statement said today.

The statement, reported the situation at Deelkraal at 11am today as follows:

"The strike at Deelkraal has entered its second 24-hour cycle and the management this morning started paying off workers who did not wish to continue working on the mine.

"The payoffs have in each instance been preceded by a 24-hour notice that a worker will have terminated his employment if he mises two consecutive shifts.

"Workers have been requested to return to work, but arrangements are being made to transport those who indicate their wish to leave the property and go home.

"Police are maintaining a presence in the hostel, where yesterday there were severe incidents of looting by intimidators who raided the rooms of workers who had elected to go to work," the statement said.

The statement listed shift attendances as follows: Sunday night — 25 per cent; Monday morning — 25 per cent; Monday afternoon — 23 per cent.

Attendance rates for Monday night and Tuesday morning were as yet unconfirmed, the statement added. It said further bulletins would be issued as and if necessary.

Further on Continuing Cape Area Unrest

School, Store Petrol Bombed

MB020910 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0811 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 2, SAPA — The Cape Town fire brigade extinguished two fires in Wynberg today after an office at a Catholic school and a bottle store were petrol bombed.

Unrest spread at the weekend to previously unaffected areas of the peninsula and the death toll rose to 31.

Incidents were reported in Belhar, Sherwood Park, Kraaifontein, Maitland, Bishop Lavis, Grassy Park, Wynberg and Ottery. At least two people were arrested. Stone-throwing and the burning of tyres was being reported.

Malay Quarter School Stormed

MB021726 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1717 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 2, SAPA — Police stormed a high school in Cape Town's Malay Quarter today, threatening teachers at gunpoint and arresting several pupils after debris had been set alight outside the school. Mr Yusuf Ganief, principal of the Vista High School in the Bo-kaap Area, said pupils had become restless and he had decided to send them home at about noon. Police fired about four shots over the heads of teachers who had been standing behind a fence inside the school campus, he said. Two policeman then entered the school premises and kicked open the staffroom door, pointing a gun at about 20 teachers and pupils inside, Mr Ganief said.

According the teachers, the policeman abused them and said: "Ek is nie van die ander groot kops nie, ek skiet julle sommer vrek." (I am not one of the other big cops, i will just shoot you dead.) Several pupils have been detained. One has been identified as Ismail Said, a standard nine pupil.

Violence also flared today in the Cape areas of Elsies River, Valhalla Park, Matroosfontein and Manenberg, where several people were arrested, vehicles set alight and cars stoned.

A group of about 15 youths aged between 11 and 21 were arrested in Elsies River and taken to the local police station. A relative of those being held was told by police that they would appear at the Goodwood magistrates court on Wednesday.

Roads in Elsies River and Matroosfontein were closed to traffic until late this afternoon, while in Manenberg a road was closed as smoke filled the air from burning tyre barricades.

Unconfirmed reports by residents of Elsies River said a young girl had also been shot.

Other reports said police fired teargas in the grounds of the Range Senior Secondary School in Elsies River earlier today.

Seven Arrested

MB021758 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1725 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 2, SAPA — Seven males between the ages of 14 and 21 have been detained by police in the Cape Peninsula after incidents of arson and stone-throwing in several areas, according to an SABC radio news report. Three of those being held were wounded and are being held under police protection in hospital.

Burning roadblocks were erected in various parts of the Peninsula and numerous incidents of arson were reported.

Unrest was continuing tonight in Mitchells Plain, Fish Hock, Elsies River, Manenberg, Hout Bay, Bishop Lavis and Ottery. Incidents of unrest and violence were also reported in the Boland, in Paarl East and near Malmesbury, where a man was arrested by police after allegedly intimidating children on their way to school.

Police could not confirm reports that people had been shot dead in today's unrest.

Police-Student Confrontations

MB021857 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1845 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 2, SAPA — Police today shot and seriously wounded at least one man and fired teargas to disperse about 300 pupils marching on the Fairmount High School in Grassy Park, Cape Town, according to witnesses. The confrontation occurred at about 12.30pm, when pupils from the Lotus River High School and the Lentegeur High School were walking towards the Fairmount High School, where a school sports meeting was being held. As police teargassed the marchers, scores of pupils fled back to the Lotus River High School grounds where they were again teargassed. Police in two vehicles then chased pupils and youths between blocks of flats in Lotus River, firing teargas at random.

At 1pm, a team from the *CAPE TIMES* newspaper watched as a uniformed policeman took aim with his shotgun and fired at a man fleeing on the corner of Daniel Avenue and Bruce Road, Ottery. He collapsed to the ground as several other uniformed policemen, armed with teargas-grenade launchers, rubber baton launchers and shotguns, stood by. Two policemen then dragged the man, identified later by residents as Mr Christopher "Otto" Fritz, 22, of No 5 New Haven Court, to a police truck and loaded him on. It could not be established whether he had died. Residents said he had suffered a gaping wound to his side.

About half-an-hour later, a group of about 500 youths, many armed with bricks and stones, stormed down Hector Avenue in Lotus River to stone vehicles in New Strandfontein Road. Three oncoming traffic police vehicles reversed at speed as a hail of stones came hurtling towards them. A newly set barricade of tyres and wood was set alight across New Strandfontein Road. About 100 youths, many armed with rocks, surrounded the *CAPE TIMES* vehicle and began shouting abuse and rocking the car. Two senior Lotus River High School pupils calmed the youths and held the crowd back as the newsmen were allowed to drive slowly away. Traffic police then sealed off New Strandfontein Road as three commercial vehicles and a private car were stoned and their windscreens smashed.

Meanwhile, seven pupils from the Western Secondary School in Vredenburg were taken to hospital after police allegedly baton-charged scholars meeting in the school hall, according to a mother who did not want to be identified.

Official Death Toll at 31

MB030533 Johannebsurg SAPA in English
2127 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 2, SAPA — Renewed unrest — mostly incidents of stone-throwing and barricade-burning over a wide area — hit the Cape peninsula today after a quiet weekend. The affected areas included Ottery and Elsies River, which had previously been peaceful. From mid-morning, policemen clashed with demonstrators and rioters at intervals until unrest tapered off in the late afternoon. The total number of wounded known to police is 80. This is considerably lower than the unofficial figures compiled by newspaper and clinic staff and other observers.

Several people were reported to have been shot and wounded today. A police spokesman said tonight reports he had received showed six youths had been wounded in police action, four of whom had been arrested. Another youth had also been arrested.

The spokesman said he could not confirm eyewitness reports that at least 15 youths had been arrested in Elsies River and three in Schotsche Kloof. By tonight, 156 people had been arrested in the disturbances, including 27 arrests yesterday — although 37 people detained at Athlone Stadium on Wednesday, among them several prominent churchmen, were released on bail of R100 each.

The first reported incident today occured at 5:25 am, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to a school in Fish Hoek. Substantial unrest began at 9:30 am, when barricades were erected and set alight in Mitchells Plain and rioters stoned vehicles in Woodlands and Rocklands.

A number of main routes were blocked by rioters, including Elsies River Halt Road, and stone-throwing incidents were reported in places as far as Bishop Lavis township and Settlers Way. The black townships of Guguletu and Nyanga — the scene of major confrontations last week — remained calm.

Further Incidents

MB030838 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0833 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 3, SAPA — At least 25 people were taken to hospitals by emergency services from peninsula trouble spots after the latest violence, but police reported few serious incidents after midnight last night. Most troubled areas seemed calm this morning after the quietest night since violence broke out last Wednesday.

A car belonging to Mr Isadore Engelbrecht, secretary of the Cape Town Central Branch of Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and organiser of a consumer boycott in Maccassar, was apprently fire-bombed early today.

A police spokesman said from Pretoria today that 27 people had been killed in unrest in the peninsula since last Wednesday and not 31 as stated at the weekend. It was not clear whether last night's fatality was included. Emergency service personnel took at least 25 patients, most with shotgun wounds, to peninsula hospitals yesterday. Sporadic incidents of unrest were reported from a wide area of the Cape Flats and outbreaks of stone-throwing occurred in Elsies River, Bishop Lavis, Bonteheuwel, Manenberg and Ottery.

Until 3pm yesterday, official records said 77 people had been injured and 129 people arrested. However police said the injury figue could be far higher as people did not necessarily report incidents to the police.

Elsies River, scene of the most violent unrest yesterday, appeared quiet last night. Cars had to swerve to avoid barricades and burning tyres in the road but did not appear to be attacked or stoned. During the day, two cameramen from an American Broadcasting Company were charged in Elsies River with hindering the police in the execution of their duties. Their camera equipment was apparently confiscated. In Elsies River repeated stone-throwing incidents occurred and groups burnt two delivery vans in Halt Road, the town's main thoroughfare.

Buildings Burned in Renewed Durban Violence

MB020900 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Durban, Sept 2, SAPA — Two buildings belonging to the Department of Cooperation and Development, a policeman's house in Umlazi and a school were badly damaged in renewed violence in black townships near Durban at the weekend.

In Clermont, a beerhall and an administration building were destroyed, and three trucks, three vans, a grader and a portable toilet were set on fire by a mob of about 800..

In Umlazi yesterday the home of Reserve Constable Mbata of B Section Umlazi was set on fire. The house next to his was also set alight and damage is estimated at about R18,000. When police arrived the mob turned on them and began to throw stones. Police used teargas to disperse the crowd, according to a police spokesman.

Police said on that on Friday afternoon the science block at Sukuma Secondary School in Umlazi was petrol-bombed and damage is estimated at about R5000. There were stone-throwing incidents yesterday in Inanda New Town, which is adjacent to Ntuzuma. Mr Ricky Stevenson, PUTCO's [Public Utility Transport Corporation] Divisional manager for the north division, said "a couple of buses" were stoned in the area yesterday. However, they were not badly damaged.

'Hundreds' Flee Fighting

MB021020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1005 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Durban, Sep 2, SAPA — Police stood guard at Inanda New Town near Durban today as hundreds of people packed their belongings and left because of fighting last night. The unrest, which involved two heavily armed groups, started over an Indian-owned shop that was burned down during unrest three weeks ago. Yesterday people from the area went to another part of the township to buy from a shop there. They were beated by the residents and told to go back because "they burned their own shop." Shack residents then grouped and went to retaliate. Witnesses said the two factions were armed with guns, bush knives, and spears and threatened to kill any person they did not know. People in the area said they heard gunfire last night but police reported no casualties today.

'Massive' Police Offensive in Duncan Village

MB030549 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] A massive police and army offensive is reportedly been carried out in East London's Duncan Village township. Residents claim soldiers are breaking down doors and shooting and arresting people indiscriminately. One witness claims his brother was fired at and persued by soldiers who beat him up and then took him away. The situation is unclear, but at least two people are reported to have been killed. Police could not be contacted for comment, but a police public relations officer in Pretoria has confirmed one of the deaths. Police say a 35-year-old man died in hospital after he was found with extensive burns. Police also say an officer was injured, when a motorist tried to run down a group of police officers and 11 residents have been arrested for stone throwing.

11 Arrested for Stone Throwing

MB021929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] A police spokesman says nearly 20 people have been arrested mainly in the colored residential areas in the peninsula after various incidents of stone throwing, arson, intimidation, and setting up roadblocks. At Duncan Village near East London, 11 people were arrested after an incident of stone throwing. Incidents of unrest were also reported at De Aar and Malmesbury.

Police Issue Situation Reports on Unrest

30-31 Aug Report

MB310804 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0802 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 31, SAPA — Following is the police situation report on unrest up to 8am today. Received by SAPA at 9:45am.

"In Soweto (Transvaal) two incidents of violence occurred. One black male was arrested for stone throwing and 10 black youths were arrested for intimidation.

"In the western province, a few incidents of violence occurred.

"Five coloured males were arrested during incidents of stone throwing. During the course of last night four coloured males were arrested for violence and one coloured male was slightly injured when police had to fire birdshot.

"During a petrol bomb incident police had to fire birdshot and one coloured male was killed, another coloured male was injured and arrested during a petrol bomb attack on a police vehicle.

"In yet another stone-throwing incident three coloured males were arrested.

"The body of a 16-year-old coloured male was found, but his death cannot be connected to any known incident of vilence or police action.

"In the eastern province, two coloured males and one black male were arrested during an illegal gathering and a black male was injured and arrested during a petrol bomb attack on a police vehicle.

"All incidents happened before midnight."

Two Whites Killed

MB010843 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0841 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 1, SAPA — The following is the unrest report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

"In Soweto one black male was injured and two black males were arrested during incidents of stone throwing.

"In the eastern province, one black male was injured and arrested during incidents of stone throwing.

"In the Boland, one coloured male injured during incidents of stone throwing.

"In the border region, four white males were travelling in the Swart Road between Duncan Village and Mdantsane. The vehicle was stopped by a crowd of black people returning from a funeral. The four travellers were then attacked with knives. The vehicle was set alight. The one white male was burnt to death in the vehicle. Another one died of stab wounds and the two others are in a critical condition in the Frere Hospital. Police are investigating. No arrests have been made. Names of the four men have not been released yet."

1-2 Sep Report

MB020742 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0731 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 8am today (received by SAPA at 9:20 am):

In the black residential area of Aliwal North, a black man was arrested for stoning SADF vehicles.

In Tinus, the black residential area near Fort Beaufort, police arrested three black males in charges of public violence after the stoning of police vehicles. In Joza near Grahamstown, three black males were arrested after an incident during which police vehicles were stoned. In Claremont near Durban, a council hall was damaged by arsonists. One black man was arrested in connection with these incidents.

At KwaZakele in the eastern Cape, a black member of the SAP fired on a mob of blacks in defence of his life and property, fatally wounding one black man. In the same area, arsonists damaged a classroom.

In the Duncan Village black residential area, near East London, a member of the SAP was slightly injured when the driver of a vehicle attempted to run down a group of SAP members busy on the scene of a gutted vehicle. The driver of the vehicle, a black man, was arrested for reckless driving.

At Khayalitsha in the western Cape, a construction vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In the coloured area of Wynberg, a coloured school and a bottle store were extensively damged by arsonists. A coloured male was arrested for public violence in the Paarl East residential area.

At the Kloof mine near Westonaria, police dispersed a mob of black miners with quirts and arrested 23 miners after the alleged intimidation of fellow miners.

On the West Rand at Sebokeng, the body of a murdered black policeman was found with several stab wounds. No arrests have been made.

2 Sep Report

MB021847 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1840 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — The following is the police unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm today.

Seven black males were arrested by mine security staff for intimidation at the West Driefontein mine at Carltonville.

At Sebokeno, schoolchildren chased and apprehended a man who was trying to intimidate them. The man was handed over to Orange Vaal administration guards and placed under arrest.

Several incidents of stonethrowing and arson occurred in areas of the western Cape. A coloured youth was arrested for stonethrowing and erecting barricades while another was injured and is in hospital under guard during incidents of unrest in Cape Towns Bo-Kaap (Malay Quarter). In Elsies River in the western Cape, two coloured men were slightly injured and arrested for stoning a private vehicle and another was injured and arrested for a petrol bomb attack on a police vehicle which did not cause any damage.

In Mitchells Plain, a coloured youth was arrested for road barricading and another for stoning police and private vehicles. for intimidation, a black man was arrested in De Aar and a coloured man in Malmesbury.

A police spokesman said no deaths were reported. He said a number of illegal gatherings had taken place in the western Cape but the crowds had dispersed when the police arrived.

2-3 Sep Report

MB030712 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0707 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 3, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period from 8am yesterday to 8 am today (received by SAPA at 9am):

Twenty-nine coloureds in the western Cape are to face charges of arson and public violence. They were all arrested during incidents last night. They threw stones at private and police vehicles, set up barricades to stop and rob motorists, set property alight and assaulted people. These incidents were concentrated in Mannenberg, on the Mitchells Plain, at Elsies River, Somerset West and Bonteheuwel.

At Duncan Village in the border region, four coloureds were arrested for being in possession of petrol bombs. At Mamelodi near Pretoria, three black pupils were injured when their school was stoned by a mob. In Atteridgeville, three black males were arrested on charges of public violence when they stoned SADF vehicles.

Group To Handle Complaints of SADF 'Excesses'

MB021555 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1548 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria Sept 2, SAPA — An organisation briefed to handle complaints of military personnel's "excesses" while in support of police in black unrest areas has been set up to ensure genuine offenders are strictly dealt with, the chief of the S.A. Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, announced today. Complaints based on fact, as opposed to malicious and even untrue allegations, would be referred for formal investigation either by the police or to a military board of inquiry, he said in a statement in Pretoria.

A number of liaison personnel, who would be directly responsible to the chief of the S.A. Army, had already been appointed, with others still to be appointed in black residential areas, and a full-time office would be opened to serve the public by September 11.

Gen Viljoen said the SADF acted in support of the police in black residential areas with the greatest circumspection and the maintenance of the highest standard of discipline. "It is, however, conceded that no organisation can at all times prevent or combat excesses...These are not condoned by myself or the SADF." The fact of the matter was that often malicious and even untrue allegations were made about SADF members, and in the light of this, "I have decided to activate an organisation to separate the wheat from the chaff and to ensure that offenders are strictly dealt with." Gen Viljoen said he trusted the organisation would be used in the best interests of the public and the SADF.

Liaison personnel who had already been appointed were:

— Brigadier A.C. Chemaly, Western Province Command, who will head the organisation because he already executes similar tasks as a citizen force officer. His telephone number is 021-252656.

— Colonel Tonie Van der Linde, OFS [Orange Free State] Command, a farmer, who can be contacted at 051-81171.

— Brigadier J.C. Steyn, North West Command, also a farmer, who can be contacted at 01481-26204, and

— Colonel Basil Ginsberg, Witwatersrand Command, a businessman who can be contacted at 011-3396081.

Gen Viljoen said liaison personnel would also be appointed at other commands and in black residential areas as soon as possible. "By September 11 liaison officers will be provided with full-time staff to man offices and telephones to provide a service to the public." In the meantime, anyone with a complaint could contact any of the already appointed officer, for whom after-hours numbers would be announced shortly, Gen Viljoen said.

Durban Consumer Boycott Begins; Blacks Divided

MB021225 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] In Durban a boycott by black consumers on white business has got under way today. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The boycott is part of a growing movement to use internal economic pressures to have the government lift the state of emergency and make other significant changes. The boycott is already causing division within the black community, with the president of the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce slamming the whole idea.

President P.G. Gumede issued a warning to all branches of the chamber, which represent black business people in the greater Durban area. Any branch which has talks with FOSATU [Federation of South African Trade Unions] on the proposed boycott would have their membership of the chamber suspended. Gumede said his organization could not support the move, which would hurt the South African economy, and he added that black businesses depended completely on white business. He urged that instead of talking with the FOSATU, black business leaders should obey and cooperate under the leadership of KwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB011215 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

An editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 30 August notes "the right of peaceful protest all but vanished in Cape Town this week, as it has done in other places; and law-and-order enforcement took a notable lurch in the direction of counter-violence by the police." Noting that while Dr Alan Boesak was being "provocative" in calling for a march on Pollsmoor Prison, nonetheless "to stage a peaceful protest is a basic right." Noting that the police fell into a trap by arresting Boesak and launching "violent attacks to disperse the marchers," the paper states that "in the current tense climate, the more sensible course would have been to let the march take place." Acknowledging the "difficult task" the police have, the paper comments that police methods "did not present a pretty picture — even in the softened version put out by SABC-TV." Noting reports of police violence at a funeral in Mzinoni township near Bethal, the paper concludes that police "counter-violence" does no credit to South Africa and "inflames and does not cool a dangerous situation."

The 30 August-5 September edition of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English carries a front page report on the banning of the Congress of South Afrian Students, COSAS. Jabu Khumalo, the last administrative secretary of the organization, is quoted as stating that "previously Cosas had chanelled and controlled student anger," but now that COSAS is banned the students would be angered and "the situation is going to be worst now." Citing past bannings of organizations by the government in 1960 and 1977, Khumalo notes the government is repeating the same mistake and "they can only really ban the name of the organisation." "The members, their ideas beliefs and their grievances will continue to exist." Urging the government to reconsider the banning, Khumalo continues: "I don't want to say that we will defy the ban. But students are going to carry on saying and doing the same things." COSAS had anticipated the banning and "considered ways to react," Khumalo notes, for the level of governmental action against COSAS had "effectively banned" the organization months ago.

A front-page article in the 30 August Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English notes the police spent more than 500,000 rand in quelling unrest in Soweto during the first half of the year, excluding expenses of the SADF and "other security forces." The "Joe's Burg" column in the same issue of the paper notes a feeling in the country which is quite similar to that which prevailed just over 2 decades ago, when the government was under pressure from the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress. Noting that the government thought it had eliminated the ANC and PAC through banning orders then, the column notes that according to police reports "the organizations are stronger than ever." On the basis of this experience, the column says with the emergence of the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People Organization the government "should have realized its folly" in its attempts to declare these organizations unlawful. Citing the state of emergency and the growing economic problems in the country, the column concludes by noting all these problems are "because the higher authorities think there is no major problem in this country. Only a few agitators."

A lengthy article by Anton Harber in the 30 August-5 September *THE WEEKLY MAIL* asks "who'll talk to P.W.?" Harber notes "few credible black leaders are eager to talk to him until certain basic conditions are met" including the lifting of the state of emergency and the ban on certain political organizations and the release of political prisoners. With no sign of these conditions being met in the near future, he notes that "P.W. Botha may find it difficult to find many people to talk to." Turning to black politics, Harber states "although all parties have a common immediate goal — the ending of apartheid and the sharing of power in one form or another — there are important — and often bitter — differences between them." He notes that it is difficult to accurately assess black organizations because of "state suppression," which prompts organizations to hide behind "barricades of verbiage" and set up " 'front' leaders" since "other leaders wish to protect themselves with lower public profiles." Harber goes on to discuss the various black organizations, which he notes can be divided "into those operating covertly and those operating overtly." Of the former, with the ANC's goal of a unitary" state, Harber says "there is little chance of the ANC wanting to talk to the National Party government, unless they see it as a valuable and timely step towards the transfer of power." The PAC, he notes is "plagued by internal disputes" and would also have little to discuss with the government. Of the overt organizations, Harber cites the Azanian People's Organization's ardent opposition to "participation in any official structures" and its belief there is little to negotiate as evidence that there is "little chance of Azapo wanting to discuss anything with the government." Overshadowing AZAPO is the UDF, which Harber says "has, in many areas, captured the popular imagination." Yet he notes that "even if its leaders were not on trial, detained or in hiding, there would be little chance of negotiating with the government." Turning to the wide range of organizations that have chosen to participate in homelands and local authorities, he notes that the most important of these is Inkatha, led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Noting Inkatha's "eagerness to seek compromise with the government," Harber states: "If there is any large-scale black organization which has a chance of reconciliation with the government, it is Inkatha." While Buthelezi is "by far the most acceptable of the black leaders," he has laid down preconditions to talks so that there is currently little chance that he will talk with the government "until he sees a more definite move away from apartheid." Noting that even the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry has set preconditions for talks, Harber views the Urban Councils Association of South Africa as the only possible partner in talks with P.W. Botha. He notes that with the angry and brutally violent opposition to the black councillors, "few of them were left with much credibility. Their support base could hardly be weaker than it is at present." He concludes that Botha will have to do better to convince the world he is negotiating and "is going to have to offer more to attract those who are still refusing to talk."

Another article in the same paper discusses the church leaders P.W. Botha should be consulting. It notes that those willing to talk, such as Desmond Tutu and Beyers Naude, have been turned down, while others are in detention or awaiting trial. More important, the article notes, are the parish priests and ministers who "understand the feelings of those around them." This includes white Dutch Reformed Church ministers who must counsel minority Afrikaners. "The question is no longer whom Botha can speak to, but who will speak to Botha," the article notes. It concludes that "few church leaders are willing to talk, now that the 'Rubicon' address has dashed all hope."

An article by Sam Mabe in the 30 August edition of the *SOWETAN* notes "the business community has always been the first group to feel the pinch of any social unrest because of the losses it suffers in the looting and destruction of property." He notes that the community is "a very powerful force" in South Africa and P.W. Botha regards them as "catalysts for reform and in many instances he has given them sympathetic hearing on some of their suggestions for reform." Noting that "political power is still in the hands of the whites," Mabe says for that reason "many blacks are still unhappy and equate capitalism with apartheid." He says this is why black communities use their consumer power "to hold white businessmen to ransom," to force the government to accede to certain political demands. Although these tactics are not very well planned, Mabe notes they "seem to be having some effect," and the business community "is beginning to get jittery about it." As evidence, he cites the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce's call for common citizenship for all South Africans and an end to discrimination, as well as the settling of other grievances.

THE STAR on 30 August reports on the detention of several businessmen in Tembisa and the closing of their shops under emergency regulations, "apparently in an attempt to break the boycott of white-owned shops." The detentions follow a meeting of members of the East Rand consumer boycott committee, the paper notes, and those detained include the chairman of the Tehmbisa Chamber of Commerce, Jerry Morakile.

In the 31 August edition of the paper, Harvey Tyson discusses the "relatively free press" in South africa. He notes that even local newsmen "are surprised at the careful way the authorities have reacted to the press during the state of emergency." The detention of journalists during the Cape Town violence "will hurt South Africa's name again," Tyson says, but he notes that this is the sort of incident that seldom surprises local reporters. He notes news coverage "has not been affected so much by additional restructions, as by the behavior of the opposing forces." Black reporters who live in the townships risk being shot at, teargassed, and threatened with arrest by the police on the one hand, and stabbed, stoned, and threatened with death by black activists on the other hand. Tyson discusses the views of some of the paper's readers and states: "My fear is not that *THE STAR* will be unable to maintain a reasonable balance in the future, but that our society itself will become so unbalanced as to make the middle of the road irrelevant. Archbishop Hurley said it all when he told the state president that the gaps in perception were becoming so wide that he feared there was little chance left for communication."

Further Press Comment

MB030820 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 30 August urges citizens to "snap out of our despondency." "South Africa is not in a state of anarchy. The revolution is not around the corner. Tough measures which are now being applied will bring violence under control and end it. The state of emergency will be lifted. The country will return to normal. The upswing in the economy will come. Of that we have no doubt whatsoever." This is not mere complacency, the newspaper says, but is based on the belief the "reformist government of Mr P.W. Botha is genuinely determined to change matters." Change cannot come overnight, it warns, and the public must not let the "political priests and the radicals they support" destroy their confidence. "South Africa, despite the problems of the rand, is economically strong. It is militarily strong. It will survive. And when this terrible period of unrest is over, it will be a better land for all its peoples."

"Government must implement genuine and meaningful reforms now or it will lose the chance forever, was yesterday's demand from two of the country's most powerful businessmen — Anglo American's Gavin Relly and Rembrandt's Anton Rupert," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 August reports. Relly told newsmen in Stellenbosch that the government could not afford to ignore the current unrest as it had done with Sharpeville and the Soweto riots in 1976. "Government should consider altering this basis of support if the present basis precluded negotiations for powersharing," Relly said. "Any economic measures that the authorities may introduce will have no more than a short- to medium-term effect unless they are also accompanied by a new political dispensation," he declared. Rupert blamed the current crisis on growing unemployment. He said:"What was especailly disturbing was that there had been no net rise in black employment over the past nine years," and noted that creating employment should be a primary objective, not merely a by-product of economic growth. The answer to southern Africa's problems lay in "industrial partnership," Rupert said, which put a high premium on cooperation, regardless of race or color, and on autonomous development.

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 29 August says in an editorial that no one can deny that the emergency economic measures taken this week were the result of political events. "For reasons which by now are very well known, the rand's tumble began immediately after the Durban speech. Political expectations which had been created could not be satisfied. This set in motion a chain reaction which later bordered on panic." What happens now, the paper says, will depend on how the market reacts after Monday's opening, but it is very clear that never before has the political situation caused such a reaction on the money markets.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 August in its "Political *BEELD*" column says blacks and whites in South Africa have one thing in common: an increasing movement away from what the older generation did, or did not do. Different approaches are used in this: violence and lawlessness among black youth, while the white youth are not prepared to allow the "sins" of their fathers to be visited on their own political future. Among most of the youth, the column says, there is absolute opposition to unjust benefit on grounds of color. "Among politically aware youth there is often impatience because political leaders are dragging their feet over solutions. In part, this might be ascribed to naivete about politics; on the other hand, the older generation can too easily attribute the striving of youth for greater fairness and justice to naive idealism." No one should be rigid about political options, adds the column, as the younger generation may have different insights. The present era is one of greater social and intellectual contact among the youth. This was evident at the youth congress of the National Party in the Transvaal, at the Inkatha youth congress, and others. It concludes: "So who can still say that South Africa is not a land of hope? Renewal also means that young and new participants are coming forward. As an observer at the NP[National Party]youth congress noted: The feet are clearly ready to walk faster than the NP body wants to move."

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 1 September in its editorialsays: "The banning of the Congress of SA Students [COSAS] is yet another demonstration of how shortsighted the government is in dealing with the inside problem that gives rise to the problems," it says. COSAS will emerge stronger and more determined from this banning, it predicts, adding: "Don't ban. Just talk. That is the secret to the key which will open up lines of communication and help restore SA back to normality."

In the same issue, the "Percy's Itch" column carries a statement by United Democratic Front (UDF) Transvaal Publicity Secretary Sydney Mafumadi. President Botha cannot lead this country towards peace, Mafumadi declares. It was under his leadership that the NP [National Party] established the tri-cameral parliament and gave birth to the unpopular black community councils, schemes which only served to sharpen the conflict of wills between the government and the democratic majority. The deployment of troops in the townships can only worsen the already volatile situation, he says. The declaration of the state of emergency is merely aimed at buying the regime a breathing space in order to impose "a reformist solution on our people that will leave apartheid intact." "One cabinet minister after another has alleged that the UDF is determined to render the country ungovernable. On the contrary — we have declared for the world to know that our intention is to render the country governable — but that can only become a reality if the government is based on the will of all the people, irrespective of race," Mafumadi says.

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 1 September carries a column by Harry Schwarz, Prorgressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, which says that politics and economics are impossible to keep apart in South Africa. In his view, the financial crisis has been precipitated because, "in the perception of certain banks and other investors South Africa has become a country in which they prefer not to invest. This does not mean that those who have made the decisions necessarily disagree with the politics of the governing party, though many of them probably do. It is rather a perception of a society in which there has now been unrest for months, in which the opposing forces appear utterly irreconcilable, in which there seem to be no practical and realistic plans to resolve the exijting and even greater potential conflict." South Africa's high profile in Western news media is partially to blame, Schwarz says. "This high dosage of instability-news has its impact on even a hard-nosed banker who relies upon his own investigations and reports." Somehow, a new political hope must be offered, he says, so that bankers and investors will have more confidence that South Africa's unrest can be ended and lasting political solutions can be found.

The *SUNDAY TIMES* also carries a column by right-wing journalist Otto Krause which notes that "pampered people with time on their hands love few things more than gory spectacle" and the South African Government has unwittingly contributed to the "continuous South African media event" by allowing international media full run of the country. The troubles can be traced to last September, Krause says. "First, there was a rising black awareness and anger at the slow pace of reform. Second, black alienation — because of the priority given to a settlement with the brown people. At the same time the radicals were placed in the position of being able to set an ugly media event in train. Then, as it got under way and the anti-apartheid reactions of the West increasingly poured in, blacks could find reason to believe that this time round it would be the West that would come and liberate them. For in words, endless words, the West manifestly fostered such hope." But hopeful blacks and nervous whites should both keep in mind that the course of governments is seldom determined by media events, Krause says; they look instead to national interest. The South African Government is not going to lose its nerve and placate the West with concessions. "For Pretoria the choice can only be to build its strengths, tell it like it is and how it could be, maintain law and order, sit out the crisis, take its lumps, prepare its citizens for tougher times, and above all prepare itself for a hopeful day of chastened sanity." Western governments should not allow themselves to be dragged along by the great South African media event and the pressure of public opinion following in its wake, he concludes.

In the "Another View" column of the same edition, Ken Owen admonishes "all White English South Africans" that there is no "quick fix" to the country's problems. Some people now want to get rid of President Botha, he says, "but let's at least be honest. This national crisis did not start with the Speech. The inadequacy of reform is the fault not of one man but of an electorate that refused over decades to support the parties that offered real democratic alternatives." At this point, Owen says, if the country does not want the hard right, the hard left, or the limited Nationalist leadership, "we have no escape from making the commitment to real reform that we have funked all these years. That commitment is to a non-racial capitalist democracy, free of racism and apartheid." But this in itself is no quick fix, he warns. "It's hard, grinding work. It requires organisation, and stamp-licking, and special publications, and amateur writers, and study groups, and lobbying and even the willingness to listen to black people, which may be the hardest thing of all for white South Africans to do."

In its business section the *SUNDAY TIMES* reports that the consumer boycott in the Eastern Cape is entering its 7th week and showing no signs of easing its grip on white retailers. "An executive of a large retail organisation describes the boycott impact in the Eastern Cape as dramatic. He estimates the drop in sales in Port Elizabeth's North End shops at 40 percent. Uitenhage and East London have not been spared, sales falling by 30 to 40 percent." Areas with many bargain stores have been the worst affected. "The Eastern Cape Traders Association (ECTA) representing about 100 retailers in Korsten, Port Elizabeth, reports a 95 percent drop in turnover. The chairman of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce says there are signs of a return of shoppers to city stores, but that the return is not significant and is not an indication that the boycott is at its end. Some boycott organizers say they have no plans to enforce an indefinite boycott, the article says. "According to one source, boycott organisers are debating a proposal to extract a commitment from retailers supporting political demands. Chambers of commerce in several areas have indicated support for some of the demands." But boycotters are demanding the release of black leaders, to which the government is unlikely to agree, it says. The ECTA says: 'The new demand effectively rules out the possibility of an end to the boycott on September 15.' " "Union-inspired boycotts are seen as only the beginning of industrial action related to labour disputes. Alec Erwin, national education secretary of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, says that if boycotts fail to achieve their objectives, workers will resort to stronger action," the article concludes.

ANC Criticizes EEC Ministers' Stand on Sanctions

MB021700 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The ANC has hit out at the three European foreign ministers for not endorsing sanctions against South Africa. In a statement from Lusaka, the ANC says the visit by the EEC ministers has merely served the apartheid regime. The ministers left South Africa yesterday after a 3-day visit and called for an end to apartheid but did not specifically call for sanctions or disinvestment. The ANC has urged the Europeans to pressure their government with sanctions and say the ministers have betrayed the hopes of the oppressed majority in South Africa.

ANC Preparing for Meetings With Businessmen

NC302024 Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Lusaka, Aug 30 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) today confirmed that it had been contacted by representatives of several top South African business groups requesting meetings with ANC officials. A spokesman for the information department of the ANC, the main outlawed group fighting to overthrow the white minority Government of South Africa, said arrangements were being made for the meetings to take place.

"We in the ANC are prepared to meet any South Africans, as individuals or as groups, prepared to discuss and share views with us on the problems facing our country," explained the spokesman. "We are even more prepared to meet those people who believe that they can make a contribution towards finding a better future for the country."

He said the ANC was committed to the idea that abolishing apartheid was part and parcel of what the oppressed majority were calling for in South Africa. "If the businessmen share that view with us, then we believe such meetings can take place," the spokesman said. He added that the businessmen's request showed that apartheid had become unworkable.

SWAZILAND

Government Not To Help RSA Circumvent Sanctions

MB291049 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 85 p 19

[By Gerald L'Ange, *THE STAR*'s foreign news service]

[Text] Mbabane — South Africa cannot look to Swaziland for help in getting around international economic sanctions, says the cabinet minister most directly concerned. Mr Derek von Wissell, Swaziland's minister of commerce, industry and tourism, made it clear in an interview in Mbabane that, even though Swaziland would be hard hit by sanctions against South Africa, it would not help circumvent them.

Sanctions would seriously affect Swaziland's economy, he said. Apart from the many Swazis employed in South Africa, Swaziland obtained 90 percent of its imports from or through South Africa and about a quarter of its export earnings. Nevertheless, Swaziland would refuse to tamper with certificates of origin to help South Africa evade trade sanctions.

"We will not issue a certificate of origin unless it is valid," he said. "We do not intend to be soft on the rule. We will not jeopardise our international position. If only one consignment were found to be suspect, all our products would become suspect."

Mr von Wissell said his department had received many inquiries from firms with South African operations, and from South African firms, about Swaziland's requirements for certificates of origin.

He said Swaziland could gain by having firms establish themselves in Swaziland to take advantage of its foreign trade freedoms. "We want to create employment for Swazis," he said, "but we will not break rules to do it."

While restating Swaziland's opposition to South Africa's racial policies, Mr von Wissell said: "We cannot support disinvestment or sanctions because it would definitely hit back on our economy."

It was easy for people to stand up in the United Nations and call for action against South Africa when they did not have to see the hunger in a man's face in Swaziland. But Swaziland had to look to the interests of its own people first, he said.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Offers Botha 4-Point Peace Proposal

MB291042 Lusaka TIMES Of ZAMBIA in English 20 Aug 85 p 1

[By *TIMES* reporter]

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has made a four-point proposal aimed at bringing about permanent peace and stability in South Africa.

In his proposals released in Lusaka yesterday, Dr Kaunda has asked South African President Pieter Botha to:

— Release Nelson Mandela unconditionally;

— Establish a dialogue with Mandela and other legitimate black leaders on the political future of South Africa;

— Lift the ban on the African National Congress so that it can freely articulate the majority voice to bring order to South Africa;

— Make a clear statement that he intends to abolish apartheid.

Officially opening the fifth biennial conference of the Africa Bar Association at Mulungushi Hall, Dr Kaunda called on the international community to take measures which would ultimately make the racist regime abandon apartheid.

Last week's reform pronouncements by President Botha had reinforced fears that the racial cauldron which had been simmering was now about to boil.

"I fear that if President Botha does not move fast enough to democratise the political system in South Africa a bloodbath will be inevitable."

It was not enough to reform apartheid because the policy of segregation would only end once apartheid was abolished in full.

"The international community and indeed all of us must impress upon President Botha that it is not sufficent to reform apartheid. Apartheid must be removed completely if there is to be permanent peace and stability in South Africa."

Apartheid was a gross violation of human rights and was an "antithesis of the principles of democracy which we in Zambia cherish very much".

ZIMBABWE

'Bandits' Kill 17 Shonas, Burn Homesteads

MB310846 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0831 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — Reinforced police and army units are engaged in a widespread follow-up for bandits who shot and killed 17 people in Mwenezi, former Nuanetsi, in south-east Matabeleland on Thursday night. Confirming the incident last night, police said the gang arrived at Sweetwaters Ranch, herded the workers together and ordered all Shonas to march into a hut where they were shot. Thirteen died instantly and two others were injured. The bandits then set fire to huts and homesteads.

Police said the gang later stole a vehicle from the ranch and drove to Makambe business centre. They opened fire killing four people and injuring two. The group then went to Chomupani School where they burnt teachers' houses and school books.

Meanwhile the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has said ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo cannot leave Zimbabwe until a package deal has been worked out to end the dissident menace — a deal which could include the release of ZAPU detainees, he added. Mr Nkala was speaking yesterday to people at a settlement scheme near Gwanda whose huts were burnt down by dissidents last week.

"So the onus is on him to produce a programme, a package deal to settle the dissident problem so that even the cases of those who are still in detention can be considered. Dr Nkomo cannot be allowed to leave this country in a mess."

Thorough investigations were being carried out to see whether or not Dr Nkomo should be imprisoned.

"I have taken Dr Nkomo's passport and should my investigations find that he was involved in any criminal activity I shall lock him up too," said the minister.

"I would rather lock up Nkomo than impose a curfew on innocent people. I would sooner have a curfew at his Pelandaba home and around ZAPU offices than have it imposed on you," he said.

Death Toll Rises to 21

MB020526 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] The death toll from Thursday's mass attack by dissidents in Mwenezi has reached 21. Seventeen people were reported to have been killed in the original attack, in which the dissidents murdered Shona-speaking farm laborers at Sweetwaters Rise and Makambe. The figure was updated to 18 at the weekend following the discovery of another body. The bodies are still lying in the mortuary at Masvingo, where they were sent by the police.

Three senior government official told *THE HERALD* last night that the prime miniter was briefed over the matter by the deputy prime minister at the airport. Meanwhile, *THE HERALD* has learned that there will be a mass burial for most of the victims in Masvingo some time this week, and the government will be represented at high level. This is largest single group of people to be murdered by the political malcontents.